The New-York Times.

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NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1873.
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THE VIRGINIUS SUNK.

SHE FOUNDERED OFF CAPE FEAR ON FRIDAY LAST.

ARRIVAL OF THE OSSIPEE AT THIS PORT LAST NIGHT—THE CREW REPORTED TO BE SAVED.

The United States corvette Ossipee arrived at this port last evening, and came to anchor off the Battery at about 11:30 o'clock. The Virginius, as will be remembered, was given over to the custody of the Captain of the Ossipee on the 17th inst., and to the Ossipee was assigned the duty of bringing the famous vessel to this port. The astonishment of the port authorities therefore was not small when the Ossipee was signaled last evening and no Virginius appeared in sight. When, however, the Ossipee was boarded the apparent mystery was explained, and the startling intelligence communicated that the Virginius, which being all along in a leaky condition, had, when off Cape Fear and in sight of land, in spite of all the efforts of the crew aboard her, settled and gone to the bottom.

DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

The Virginius was surrendered to the United States authorities on the 16th inst. at Bahia Honda to Commander Whiting, of the United States steamer Despatch, by the commander of the Spanish frigate Isabel la Catolica, the man-of-war which had conveyed the captured vessel from the harbor of Havana. Commander Whiting immediately after the surrender placed the Fleet Lieutenant, (Lieut. Rogers,) with thirty-nine men, in charge of the Virginius, and convoyed her eight miles out to sea. The Virginius then steamed for the Tortugas to take coal, which had been conveyed there in three schooners in charge of the sloop-of-war Ossipee. On the 19th she arrived there, and after receiving the necessary supplies, and having been put in a condition to proceed to sea, the officer in charge was notified to be in readiness to leave port at any moment. It was thought, at first, that the Virginius would await the arrival of the Canandaigua, which, it was supposed, would convoy her to this port. Contrary to these expectations, however, the Virginius left at midnight, in tow of the United States sloop-of-war Ossipee for this port. The Ossipee arrived off the Battery at an early hour this morning, but without the Virginius. Inquiries were immediately instituted by a TIMES reporter, who, upon information received, proceeded to the Battery where he encountered a number of men whose garb and weather-beaten expression indicated their profession. Upon entering into a conversation with one of them, who appeared to be the leader of the group, he ascertained that he belonged to the United States revenue-cutter Grant, and that himself and his companions had returned at 11 o'clock from a cruise which had lasted since Christmas. They had been looking, he said, after the Virginius, and that the facts connected with their search were as follows: They left New-York on Thursday last, (Christmas Day,) having received orders to look out for the Virginius, whose arrival in this port was daily expected. They were only one of a number of revenue cutters engaged in the same expedition, which with them as with all the others, proved a futile one. They went beyond the light-ship, but no trace of the light-ship itself was visible within the horizon. He believed, and so did all the sailors, as well as the mate and Captain of the Grant, that the Virginius was lost. He stated that the Captain of the Grant had that evening boarded the Ossipee, and that the Captain of the latter vessel had told him that the Virginius had been lost off Cape Fear, off Wilmington, N. C. The informant of the reporter was sure that he had heard the Captain of the Grant state the fact, and referred him to five other seamen who were present at the time, and who would bear him out in what he had stated. The reporter asked the men if such was the case, and they one and all assured him that it was so.

The sailor previously alluded to, who was the spokesman of the group, in reply to a question, said that he did not hear whether the Virginius went down from injuries which she had sustained before her departure, or during her voyage. He could not say whether the fact of sinking so unexpectedly was the result of a severe storm. This he could say, however, without fear of contradiction, that a very severe gale prevailed outside the harbor on Friday evening last, and, taking this circumstance in connection with the fact that she was generally reported as unseaworthy, he had no doubt that these two circumstances combined were sufficient to sink any ship of her class and condition. That the Virginius, he proceeded, is sunk, and is at this time at the bottom of the ocean, I am as sure of as that I at present speak to you, and that fact is decidedly beyond controversy.

In reply to a further question from the reporter, the sailor said that he was unable to tell whether any of the crew or all of them were saved. He had heard one of the men, he believed, say that the crew had been saved, but not having heard this this fact himself from the lips of the Captain, he could not say with a reasonable certainty that they were saved. Were he asked, however, he added, to give his individual opinion, he would say he thought the crew of the Virginius were saved. The Ossipee must of course have seen her go down, otherwise how could she have brought the information? And he had been long enough at sea to know that when a crew find that a ship is about to sink, and that no amount of work or exertion will keep her afloat, they are not fools enough to stay in her. "Consequently," added the speaker, "they must have taken to the boats and left, and if not picked up by the Ossipee, they must have been picked up by some other boat near at the time. We did not learn what the Captain of the Ossipee said to our Captain."

WHAT THE OFFICERS OF THE OSSIPEE SAY.

Shortly after the arrival of the Ossipee, a reporter of THE TIMES boarded the vessel and had an interview with the officer of the deck. The latter said he had strict orders not to communicate with anybody in relation to the circumstances attending the foundering of the Virginius. He would not even give the date of the occurrence, or the place where it happened. He, however, made no attempt to deny the accuracy of the report as to the foundering of the ship.

SKETCH OF THE OFFICER IN CHARGE.

Lieut. Commander Frederick Rodgers, the officer in charge of the Virginius when she left Key West, is some thirty-two years of age. He was appointed from Maryland in 1857, and after graduating at Annapolis was attached to the frigate Santee in 1861. He was commissioned as Lieutenant in 1862, and served in the West Gulf blockading squadron in 1862-3; was in the engagement of Donaldsonville, La., on Oct. 4, 1862; Port Hudson, La., March 14, 1863. Was attached to the steamer Grand Gulf, of the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, in 1863-4, and was on the same steamer in 1864-5 in the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. In July, 1866, he was commissioned as Lieutenant Commander, and in 1866-7 was attached to the steamer Swatara, of the European Squadron. In 1868-9 he was assigned to duty on the steamer Michigan, on the lakes. He was afterward assigned to the Ossipee, and when the Virginius was delivered to the American commander in Bahia Honda he was put in command.

ARRIVAL OF THE OSSIPPEE.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

QUARANTINE LANDING, Dec. 30—1:45 A. M.—The United States steamer Ossipee passed Quarantine about 11 P. M., followed by the revenue cutter Grant. She did not stop in Quarantine, and could not be boarded.

She did not have the Virginius in tow.

CHINA.

BRITISH IMITATIONS OF AMERICAN TRADES MARKS—THE COOLIE TRADE AT MACAO BY PORTUGAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Reports received at the Treasury Department from Rev. Dr. Newman, Special Agent, dated Shanghai, Nov. 7, state that he expects to be in Calcutta on the 1st of January. At Pekin he investigated the cause of the decrease in American exportation of cotton drills to China, and ascertained that this trade had been superseded by the British drills, the manufacturers of which imitate the American trade marks and undersell the American market. The Chinese prefer American drills, but the fraudulent trade marks on the British goods have deceived the purchasers. Our exportation has fallen off from a quarter of a million to four thousand pieces per annum, while the British exportations have increased from fourteen thousand to about a quarter of a million pieces.

The Department of State has received a telegram from the Consul at Hong Kong, announcing that the King of Portugal had, by proclamation, prohibited the coolie trade at Macao, and had closed the Barracoons.

THE CANADIAN MINISTRY—LORD DUFFERIN'S ACTION APPROVED.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—The following dispatch has been received and published in the *Official Gazette*, addressed to Lord Dufferin, the Governor General:

DOWNING STREET, Nov. 29, 1873.

MY LORD: I have received and laid before the Queen your Lordship's dispatch No. 267, of the 7th of November, reporting the proceedings of the Dominion House of Commons, on the reassembling of Parliament, on the subject of the charges brought by Mr. Huntington against your Ministers, acquainting me that, after a lengthened debate on an amendment moved by Mr. McKenzie to the address in answer to your speech, Sir John MacDonald has placed his resignation and that of his colleagues in your hands, and that you had thereupon called on Mr. McKenzie to form a Ministry. I agree with your Lordship in the satisfaction which you express that the result arrived at has been reached by a strict application of constitutional principles, and by the regular working of the machinery of a free Parliament. I have much pleasure in conveying to you her Majesty's entire approval of the manner, in which you have acted in circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. I have, &c., (Signed,)

KIMBERLEY.

PRIZE-FIGHTING IN MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—At Lynn, this morning, John Conlan and Thomas Gately, the principals in the late prize-fight at Saugus, were held, each in the sum of $5,000, to appear on Thursday morning next for examination. The eighteen abettors of the fight pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and were held in $1,500 each for their appearance at the next term of the Superior Court. Gately was further held in bonds of $500 to appear on Thursday next to answer the charge of keeping a disorderly house, known as the "Half-Way House."

THE EAST BUFFALO STOCK YARDS.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—The receipts of live stock at the East Buffalo Stock Yards for 1873 exhibit a flattering increase over those of previous years, footing up 409,758 head of cattle, 733,400 head of sheep, 1,662,500 head of hogs, and 28,326 head of horses. The estimated value of this stock exclusive of the horses is $47,517,750. The shipments for the year to Eastern markets were: 381,191 head of cattle, 695,000 head of sheep, 1,458,100 head of hogs, and 27,239 head of horses.

APPOINTMENTS BY GOV. DIX.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Gov. Dix has made the following appointments: Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, to be Judge of the Court of Appeals, in place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased; Theodore W. Dwight, of New-York, to be Commissioner of Appeals, in place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals; Edwin Countryman, of Cooperstown, to be Justice of the Supreme Court of the Sixth Judicial District, in place of John M. Parker, deceased.

STATEMENT RELATING TO JAY COOKE & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—The statement of Mr. H. C. Fahnestock of the New-York house of Jay Cooke & Co., was filed to-day. On Sept. 18, he turned over all his assets to Joel Barlow Moorhead, in trust for his creditors. The statement shows that there are four parties, who are to be paid in full, secured by priority, three of whom are of Harrisburg and one S. H. Hubbard, of New-York: total about $4,000. Interests on bonds amount to over $24,000; cash on hand over $500,000, but not available, being deposited with Jay Cooke & Co.; bills of exchange, promissory notes, and securities, over $40,000; personal property, $6,000; notes in action, stocks, &c., nearly $200,000.

WASHINGTON.

MR. SICKLES AND THE VIRGINIUS QUESTION.

RESULTS OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE ABOLITION—RAILROAD LAND GRANTS—THE ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Mr. Sickles wants, apparently, not to leave his post at Madrid without some flourish of trumpets, and is understood to desire the publication of his letter of resignation. In the course of two or three days, at the furthest, the public will have an opportunity to read all the correspondence on this subject. There is no disposition here to prevent Mr. Sickles getting all the glory he can from the publication, and, therefore, it will be very soon given to the press. The correspondence between the Governments of the United States and Spain with regard to the seizure of the Virginius, will probably be sent to Congress in full on Monday. The papers are nearly all prepared, and the translations, it is hoped, will be complete by the end of this week. A vast amount of matter is going from here by telegraph pretending to give the views of Mr. Cushing, and foreshadowing what is called a new policy in Spanish affairs. Nearly everything of this character is unauthorized and unfounded, and some of it is inspired by those who wish to involve the Administration in difficulty if possible, or, at any rate, to misrepresent its action in the Virginius case, and do not hesitate about the means employed. The future proceedings in the case of the Virginius will be in the control and under the direction of the Department of Justice.

A CHARACTERISTIC DISPATCH.

The dispatch in the *Herald* of Sunday last, stating that Attorney General Williams, while Senator, was appointed visitor to the Military Academy at West Point, and drew $3,000 mileage in his capacity as official visitor, on the assumption that he traveled from Oregon, while in fact he remained in Washington, is without foundation. Mr. Williams states that he not only was never appointed visitor to West Point, but that he was never in West Point in his life; consequently he drew no mileage for such service.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

The Post Office officials are preparing a statement to show the results of the abolition of the franking privilege. One of the results is the large sale of official stamps, which will reach $2,250,000 for the current fiscal year. Another saving is the cost of the transportation of the full weight of all free matter. Under the old law free matter was not charged by weight; the railroads were under contract to carry the mails for specific sums, irrespective of the aggregate weight of the mail matter; consequently under that law the transportation of the mails cost the Government no more with the franking privilege than it would have done without it. Contemporaneous with the abolition of the franking privilege, a law was passed adjusting the rate of compensation for the transportation of the mails according to the weight of the mail matter. Should the franking privilege be restored, therefore, the cost of transporting the free matter would be charged by the railroad companies.

RAILROAD LAND CERTIFICATION.

The officers of the Interior Department state that should the resolution now pending in the Senate, prohibiting further certification of lands to railroads, be adopted, none of the land-grant railroads would be seriously effected. It has been the practice to certify the land due to the railroads directly after the report of the completion of each section was made. Nearly all the lands are consequently certified, although in comparatively few cases have patents been issued.

REDUCTION OF THE ESTIMATES.

It is believed that the estimates for the pension establishment can be reduced at least a quarter of a million of dollars. A large reduction, it is represented, can be made in the Special Agency force, without detriment to the service.

DEPARTMENT PRINTING.

The several departments, with regard to the recent debate in the Senate on the cost of the public printing, represent that under existing laws they are never able to tell what amount of their respective printing appropriations have been used until the annual report of the Government Printer is made. The consequence is that it is practically impossible to keep an accurate account of the money value of the supplies used, or of the printing and binding done for the departments at the Government Printing Office. The Government Printer has frequently been requested to furnish statements from his office once a month, showing the cost of material and work done upon each requisition for printing and building. The Government Printer has, however, been unable to furnish the information asked for the reason that the clerical force in his office has been inadequate to prepare such statements. But he has furnished, from time to time, schedule prices for books of regular sizes and binding. During the fiscal year it is difficult to estimate within $50,000 the amount of the balance of the appropriation for printing to the credit of the Treasury Department. In order to enable the departments to keep their printing within the estimates, it is proposed, in the Appropriation bill of this year, to attach to each of the appropriations for printing for the several departments the proviso that the Government Printer shall furnish to each department, at least once monthly, a statement of the balance of their respective printing appropriations.

A NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY SCHEME IN CONGRESS.

A Mr. Kibby, of New-York City, claiming to represent a company of capitalists, has been spending some days here in consultation with the members of the House Committee on Railroads and Canals, endeavoring to obtain a charter for a railroad from the Hudson River to Omaha. These capitalists represent that they already, under the title of the "Continental Railroad Company," own valid State charters which secure to them the right to build a railroad from tide-water at the Hudson River to Omaha, Neb. This chartered line runs through Pennsylvania between the Pennsylvania Central and the Erie Railway; traverses Ohio on a line nearly parallel with the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Road, some fifty miles north of the latter; passes through Indiana on a nearly straight line west from Fort Wayne: crosses Illinois under the charter granted to the Muscatine, Kewanee, and Great Eastern Railway, and runs from the Mississippi River westerly through Iowa on a line midway between the Burlington and Missouri and the Chicago and North-western Roads. These capitalists have suggested to the House Committee on Railroads and Canals that the "Continental Railroad Company" desires a charter for a national road along the line now controlled by these alleged valid State charters. They have also requested that a bill be so framed that the General Government shall guarantee bonds of the proposed road to the amount of $24,000 per mile, and shall permit the free importation of all iron and steel rails, and all iron necessary for the construction of the road and for the rolling-stock. The estimated cost of this road is $44,000 per mile. The estimates for construction are $55,000 per mile through Pennsylvania, $35,000 per mile through Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and $40,000 per mile through Iowa. They propose that the Government shall fix the rates of fares and freights.

The committee have not favorably entertained these propositions, however desirable the line of route may be. The committee will not recommend any bill for a subsidy. There is the most remarkable unanimity in the committee on the question of the right of the Government to grant such charters. The States' Rights Democrats on the committee have not opposed the plan. It now seems probable that the bill introduced by Mr. McCrary, with some modifications, will be reported by the committee. This bill provides for a general incorporation law.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

It is maintained that there will be much opposition to all financial schemes designed to provide the means for an immediate redemption of national bank notes in legal-tender notes. It will be urged on the part of those who will oppose such measures, that at present the question of redemption is not a practical issue before the country. So long as it is not proposed to diminish the volume of the currency, but rather to increase it by at least the issue of the so-called forty-four million reserve, the process of redemption in legal-tender notes must be necessarily forced, and would be accompanied with unnecessary expense. While the present amount of legal-tender notes is outstanding it is claimed there will be no natural demand for the redemption of national bank notes in greenbacks.

ECONOMY IN PRINTING.

Under a plan recently adopted for printing the blanks for Custom-houses at the Government Printing Office, the Government has saved, at the New-York Custom-house alone, in blanks and stationery, the sum of $50,000 each year. In addition to this economy, this new plan has brought about a uniform system of business at all the ports, and has corrected innumerable errors in the practical workings of the Custom-house business.

THE HOWARD CASE.

The Secretary of War maintains that, under the rules of war, he can at any time order a court-martial in the case of Gen. O. O. Howard, without the passage of any special act giving him authority to make such an order. In view of the peculiar circumstances of the alleged defalcations, Gen. Belknap, however, preferred not to appear in the light of a public prosecutor, and has, accordingly, referred the matter to Congress for consideration.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Commander E. O. Mathews is ordered to command the Iroquois on the Asiatic Station; Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. J. Simon, to the Norfolk Navy-yard; Capt. George H. Cooper has been detached from command of the Terror, and ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard as Executive Officer; Commander Henry A. Adams, from command of the Iroquois, and ordered to return to the United States; Lieut. Commander J. F. McGleusey, from the Terror, and ordered to the Philadelphia Navy-yard; Lieut. E. T. Strong, from the Terror, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard; Master Perry Garst, from the Terror, and ordered to the receiving-ship Potomac; Passed Assistant Surgeon A. F. Price, from the Terror, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Paymaster J. F. Tarbell, from the Terror, and ordered to settle his accounts; Chief Engineer E. Laws, from the Terror, and ordered to duty in charge of stores at the Norfolk Navy-yard; First Assistant Engineer E. T. Phillippi, from the Terror, and ordered to League Island, Pennsylvania.

HUNTING INDIAN STOCK STEALERS.

Col. John E. Smith, of the Fourteenth Infantry, having reported to Gen. Ord that several parties of Indians, on Dec. 20, were killing stock in the vicinity of Scott's Bluff and Horse Creek, near Fort Laramie, Capt. Eagan, with seventy-five men and a company of cavalry, were sent out to scout the country and punish them.

ILLNESS OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SWEET.

Gen. Sweet, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, is dangerously ill of pneumonia, and but little hope is entertained of his recovery.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made to-day: John C. Bickford, to be gauger for the Second District of New-Hampshire; John W. Hood, to be gauger for the First District of Illinois; James E. Burton, to be gauger for the Sixth District of Indiana; John M. Youndt, to be storekeeper for the Eighth District of Indiana; James M. Bradley, Chas. C. Walker, and Theo. B. Hays, storekeepers for the Fifth District of Kentucky. James P. Kelleher, of Washington, has been appointed Second Assistant Engineer in the revenue marine service.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

It was incorrectly stated in last night's dispatches that Assistant Attorney General Hill was before the Committee on Judiciary, in connection with the nomination of George H. Williams to be Chief Justice. Mr. Hill had no communication whatever with the committee on that subject.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—1 A. M.—Partly cloudy and threatening weather, with light to fresh north-westerly to south-westerly winds and a slight rise of temperature, are reported from New-England and the Middle Atlantic States. Lower temperature, with brisk and fresh westerly winds and light snow now prevails in the lower lake region. The pressure has increased rapidly in the Mississippi Valley, and from the lake region southward to Tennessee, and westward to the Mississippi Valley, the area of greatest pressure being apparently central in the Indian Territory. Clear and colder weather, with north-westerly winds, prevails in the upper lake region, the North-west, and thence southward to the northern portion of the Gulf States. The temperature has risen slightly in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, with increased cloudiness, and light to fresh south-westerly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England fresh to brisk south-westerly to north-westerly winds will prevail, with partly cloudy weather and possibly light snow.

For the Middle States less cloudiness, with lower temperature and fresh to brisk north-westerly winds.

For the Lower lake region, increasing pressure, lower temperature, and light snow, followed by clearing weather during the day.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, colder and clearing weather, with north-westerly to south-westerly winds.

For Tennessee and thence northward over the Ohio Valley and the upper lake region generally clear cold weather, with light northerly to westerly winds.

For the North-west, clear and cold weather during the day, followed by winds backing to southerly, and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature during the last twenty-four hours, as recorded at Hudnut's drug store, No. 218 Broadway: 3 A. M., 28°; 6 A. M., 29°; 9 A. M., 32°; 12 M., 36°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 35°; 9 P. M., 33°; 12 P. M., 31°. Average, 32⅝°.

THE RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

SITUATION IN THE WEST.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS AT COLUMBUS, OHIO.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—There has been little change in affairs relative to the strike of the Railroad Engineers on the Pan Handle and leased lines to-day. Three or four trains left here to-day, and these were run by firemen and officials on the road. No freights arrived or left here to-day. In conversation with the General Superintendent of the Pan Handle route to-night he expressed himself satisfied with the way things were shaping, and thought that all the trains would be running on time in a few days. The oldest and best informed engineers on the road state that it will be merely a question of time how long the engines can be run by incompetent firemen and engineers. But up to this evening twenty engines have been crippled and laid up by the new firemen, who have allowed the crown-heads and flues and other heating surfaces to be burned out.

The engineers here say that the dispatch from Cleveland last night, which stated that the Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood, Charles Wilson, had denounced the action of the striking engineers, and requesting them to go to work again, is not regarded as official; that he acted upon his own responsibility, and did not consult the Executive Committee, and his card, of course, will have no weight.

Everything here is very quiet. The engineers and firemen do not congregate around the depot, or manifest any hostility to those wishing to work on trains or engines leaving this point.

VICISSITUDES OF A NEW-YORK TRAIN TO CINCINNATI—COMPLAINT OF THE ENGINEERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 29.—The express train from New-York on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, due here at 6:30 A. M. yesterday, did not arrive till 11 last night. At Cadiz, by a misplaced switch, the train ran off, and four cars were wrecked. At Columbus soap was put in the water-tank in the tenders, and as the steam gave out as the train neared London, Ohio, soap was luckily mistrusted. At London the engine and tender were cleaned and scoured out. All passenger-trains ran out from Cincinnati to-day, save one. All will run to-morrow, and on Wednesday freight-trains will begin to run.

Superintendent Ellison has offered $1,000 reward for the detection of any one who shall attempt to throw off trains by obstructions, or the misplacing of switches, and for the detection of those who misplaced the switches at Cadiz and Columbus.

The engineers say they sent a petition to McCullough, the General Western Manager, signed by 1,500 employes, praying that wages might not be diminished, and stating that if the railroad company violated the contract by reducing the wages, they, the employes, would be justifiable in violating it also by striking. The reply of McCullough was, "Strike and be ——." The engineers say that if the petition had been treated respectfully, and if a conference had been granted, the strike would not have occurred.

It is believed that the striking engineers in this city held a secret meeting to-night, but nothing certain is known. Not much further trouble is anticipated here. Hotel-keepers remark the falling off in transient guests, and business is slightly embarrassed by the stoppage of local freights.

THE STRIKE BREAKING UP—PROSPECTS OF AN EARLY SETTLEMENT—CONDITION OF TRAFFIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The strike of railroad employes, which has for the past few days seriously embarrassed railroad operations in the western part of this State and Ohio, is weakening considerably, and operations have been resumed with tolerable regularity. Mr. Thomas Scott stated today that the prospects were favorable for an early end of the movements of the malcontents, and that connections would soon be made as usual. General Manager Cassatt also said that on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad west of Crestline affairs have assumed a favorable turn, and the officers of the road in Pittsburg anticipate no further trouble. Men are going to work, and express a desire to act fairly and accede to the terms of the Pennsylvania Company. East of Crestline the men hold out against the proposed reduction. Mr. Cassatt speaks authoritatively when he says that if an agreement can be arrived at between the company and its train hands by which a general resumption of traffic is effected, such terms will be offered the men as will be satisfactory to all concerned, and at the same time do justice to the public. The men will consider a proposition of the company to-day, and officers of the road here are sanguine that the entire line of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road will be in operation to-morrow. The passenger trains on the Pan Handle Road continue to run on schedule time, but freight traffic is at a standstill. It is thought that the action of the men on the Fort Wayne branch will be followed by those on the Pan Handle route, and if a favorable conclusion is arrived at all trouble will be ended in a few days. All trains are running regularly on the Pittsburg and Erie line, and no trouble is experienced in the transmission of either freight or passengers. The strike is likewise at an end on the Cleveland and Pittsburg branch, and all trains are being run as usual.

The order of President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, for ten per cent. reduction of wages of all employes is posted in conspicuous places about the company's depot and offices here, and the men are discussing the question of the proposed change. A secret meeting of the men employed on freight trains was held last night to consider the action of the company, but their conclusions are kept strictly private. The Brotherhood of Engineers are, it is understood, holding a meeting to-night, but their proceedings are kept in the strictest privacy. It is generally believed that the men will offer no determined resistance to the company's order, and the General Superintendent states that he does not apprehend any trouble whatever.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE CHICAGO ENGINEERS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The members of the Brotherhood of Engineers in this city, have passed resolutions that they are not disposed to submit to any reduction of the wages that they were receiving prior to the 1st, as that rate was low enough, although it gave general satisfaction. They also tender their sympathy and promised their support to all engineers now opposing, or who may hereafter oppose, any reduction of their wages. These resolutions are published and signed by committees from the Illinois Central, Chicago and Alton, Rock Island, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and the Michigan Central Railroads.

TAMPERING WITH SWITCHES AND TANKS.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 29.—The New-York night express train from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, due here at 6:30 yesterday morning, arrived at 11 o'clock last night. At Cadiz, Ohio, between 5 and 6 o'clock Saturday night, the train ran into a misplaced switch, but fortunately escaped serious damage.

Soap had been placed in the tank at Columbus, Ohio, from which the locomotive took water, rendering the water unfit for making steam, exposing the locomotive to danger of explosion, and causing a delay at London, where the steam was blown off, and the water in the boiler and tender renewed.

MILITIA OUT TO PRESERVE ORDER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 29.—Gov. Noyes today received a telegram from Adjt. Gen. Knapp, who went to Dennison to investigate the necessity for interference of the State authorities to keep the peace among the striking engineers and firemen. He reports that on the arrival of a militia company from Steubenville, order was easily restored, and has been since maintained without difficulty. He anticipates no further trouble. Three trains arrived to-day, in charge of master mechanics and assistants from Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Indianapolis.

ENGINES DISABLED BY STRIKERS—A COMPROMISE SPOKEN OF.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 29.—There is little change in railroad matters to-day. On the Columbus Division one train each way passed over the road. On the Jeffersonville line, one freight train and one passenger train each way went through. Nearly all the trains on the Vincennes line are running regularly. At the request of Gen. Macaulay, in command of the militia at Logansport, twenty policemen were sent there by the Governor to-night.

The rumor current to-night of a general strike on all roads is not believed in railroad circles. The President of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union arrived here to-night from Cleveland. It is supposed that his visit is connected with the engineer's strike. He favors a compromise, and deprecates violence.

Judge Howland has reduced the bail of Engineer Bush, who shot Engineer Vance while on an engine, to $3,000.

Last night a party of men entered the round-house of the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis Railroad and broke the gauges of all the engines in the house. Only two engines had been repaired and made ready for service this morning. A large crowd gathered in the Pan Handle yards to-day, but the shops were closed and a guard of men armed with Spencer rifles placed in the yard.

VIEWS OF LOCAL RAILROAD ENGINEERS.

The strike of locomotive engineers on the Western railroads does not seem to meet with the approbation of the members of the Brotherhood employed on the various roads running into this City. In conversation with a number of members of the organization engaged on the Pennsylvania, Erie, and other roads, yesterday, it was ascertained that very little sympathy is felt among railroad men here for the Western strikers. An engineer on the New-York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who formerly held the position of Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in Philadelphia, said yesterday that the strike of the engineers on the Western roads was in direct violation of the rules of that society, and the Brotherhood could not feel justified in sustaining their brethren, who had acted both hastily and inconsiderately. The strikers should first have notified their employers of their intention, and have calmly protested against a reduction of wages, and if the company still persisted on the reduction, then it was the duty of the engineers to act entirely in accordance with the rules of the society regulating such matters, and not step outside those rules, as it was clearly shown from the dispatches the Western engineers had done. On some of the Western roads, it was reported the engineers struck without giving the companies notice. Members of the Brotherhood of Engineers here think that a conference with the companies might have resulted in a settlement of the dispute about wages satisfactory to all parties. The engineers in this vicinity, however, all say they are most earnestly opposed to any reduction of wages. In their organization, they claim, are to be found the only reliable and efficient engineers, and as their responsibilities are very great, their working hours unusually long, and salaries small, they feel bound to protect themselves against any further reduction of wages by the companies. An order reducing the wages of all employes of the Eastern Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has just been issued, and is in substance as follows:

GENERAL ORDER.—The prosperous condition of the financial, manufacturing, commercial, and transportation interests of the country for many years past have justified the payment of salaries and wages which the present depressed state of affairs does not now warrant, and, in view of these changes, it has been deemed proper by the Board of Directors of this company to order the reduction of the salaries and wages of officers and employes of every grade ten per cent. on and after Jan. 1. 1874. J. EDGAR THOMPSON, President.

This order has caused, as was to be expected, much dissatisfaction among the employes of the company on the eastern division, and in Jersey City yesterday rumors were prevalent that the engineers were to strike on the 1st inst., in case the company should insist on enforcing the new order. Most of the engineers, however, express the hope that trouble may be averted. It is very probable a meeting of engineers will be held to-day or to-morrow, when a committee will be appointed to confer with the officers of the company, and some are inclined to think the conference will have the effect of inducing the Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad to rescind so much of the order as reduces the wages of the engineers and firemen on the Eastern Division. While, up to the present time, the strike on the Western roads has not seriously interfered with travel from this point, certain it is that great trouble and inconvenience will ensue should a strike occur on the New-York Division. The locomotive engineers say that very few of their profession are out of employment, and they incline to the opinion that the railroad company will not act inconsiderately or unreasonably when the engineers fairly present their complaints to them. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers is reported to be a very strong organization, numerically and financially, and many of its members say that the Pennsylvania Company cannot well disregard their wishes. The next two or three days, however, will decide whether a strike will occur on the Eastern Division. A majority of the engineers who were seen and conversed with, and railroad officials generally, seemed yesterday to think that the strike here will be averted. At any rate, the chief officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad in this City do not seem to think that it will take place, and assert that the company will, most undoubtedly, enforce the new order reducing salaries on and after the 1st of January.

THE CAUSE OF THE STRIKE—WHAT EACH SIDE SAYS.

The following are the chief points, as given by the Western papers, relating to the origin of the strike of the locomotive engineers on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, and leased lines west of Pittsburg, including the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road. On the 30th November the engineers and firemen were informed that their pay would be reduced ten per cent. from and after the 1st December, instant. The engineers say that this reduction was contrary to an agreement entered into, nearly two years ago, between a committee representing the engineers on the company's lines on the one part and the chief officers of the company on the other. Under this agreement, made in January, 1872, rates of compensation to engineers were increased as follows: From Columbus to Piqua, eighty-three miles, from $4 08 to $4 25 per trip, for freight engineers, and from $3 to $3 75 for passenger. From Columbus to Dennison, 100 miles, from $3 75 to $4 25 for freight, and from $3 50 to $3 90 for passenger. From Columbus to Cincinnati, 120 miles, from $4 to $4 15 for passenger, and from $6 to $6 25 for freight—a freight run on this line being counted about a day and a half. Schedules were agreed upon for other runs on the company's lines, but we only give the figures which pertain to those which end in Columbus. At these rates engineers say they can make about $100 per month, on ordinary running; by extra runs they make more. No increase of the pay of the firemen was made under this agreement, the company's officers holding that the engineers had no right to act for any persons but themselves.

The engineers were paid under this agreement up to the 30th November last, when they were informed of the proposed reduction. The engineers prepared a protest against what they considered a violation of the agreement, and after this protest had received three thousand signatures it was sent to the company. The prayer of the petition was not complied with up to the 24th December, when the engineers made an imperative demand, and stated that if the old rates of pay were not at once restored they would stop work. The company still persisted in maintaining the reduced scale, and

Continued on Fifth Page.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

SPAIN.

CASTELAR AND THE CORTES—CARTAGENA—THE INSURGENTS PREPARING TO LEAVE THE CITY.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—It is believed that Castelar will have a majority in the Cortes, and that this is insured to him by the support of Figueras.

The *Imparcial* says the insurgents of Cartagena are preparing to fly from the city, and are getting a fleet of vessels ready for that purpose.

Reports have been telegraphed from Bayonne that the troops in Biscay, under the command of Gen. Lome, had pronounced in favor of Alphonso. They are officially declared to be without foundation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DESTRUCTION OF LLOYD'S NEWSPAPER OFFICES BY FIRE—BULLION IN THE BANK ENGLAND.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The offices of *Lloyd's Weekly London Newspaper*, on Fleet street, were destroyed by fire to-day.

The amount of bullion gone into bank to-day on balance is £33,000 instead of £99,000, as reported at noon.

GERMANY.

HEALTH OF THE EMPEROR—A REGENCY AND THE CROWN PRINCE.

LONDON, Dec. 30—6 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Berlin, says the project to make the Crown Prince Frederick William, Regent, has been abandoned, in consequence of the improvement in the health of the Emperor William.

PENNSYLVANIA.

WORK FOR THE NEXT LEGISLATURE—INDUSTRIAL AFFAIRS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

Among the important acts to be passed by the State Legislature, which assembles at Harrisburg on Tuesday, Jan. 6, will be the Apportionment bill, in accordance with the increased membership of the Senate and House of Representatives under the new Constitution. An entire rearrangement of the State judicial districts is to take place. Important general laws to carry out the stipulations of the new instrument will also be passed. The session will be one of the most interesting ever held. Among the numerous acts of incorporation to be asked for, a large number will be for banking and savings institutions, their aggregate capital reaching $2,000,000.

THE IRON INTERESTS.

The iron manufacturing interest of the Lehigh and Schuylkill Valleys which was greatly depressed during the financial panic, has almost recovered from the depression. In the Schuylkill district fifty-three out of the seventy-three iron works are now in full operation. Orders are said to be sufficiently plenty to afford the manufacturers comparatively good profits. It is stated that the trade shows a better appearance than at any time since September last. The representative iron manufactories of the Lehigh Valley, among which are the Bethlehem Iron Works and Allentown Rolling Mill Company, are now in regular working condition. Thousands of persons are furnished employment, which will continue through the Winter. The Schuylkill Haven Rolling Mill and Spike Manufacturing Company have commenced work and are turning out large orders daily.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Matters in the coal regions still remain somewhat unsettled. The Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company have announced a general suspension of all the collieries owned and controlled by them. No shipments are being made to Port Richmond. The entire quantity of anthracite sent to Philadelphia and New-York from all regions, up to the time of stoppage of shipments, was 22,345,693 tons, an increase of 1,343,774 tons over last year's business. A number of other mines have closed, and it is probable that others will stop soon. The Anthracite Board of Trade and the Miners' and Laborers' Benevolent Association—the greatest labor organization in the country—are working harmoniously, so far as can be ascertained, on the wages question. The majority of operators want a reduction of ten per cent. on wages, while others talk of fifteen per cent. There is a possibility that an arrangement satisfactory to both operators and miners will be effected. Although there is to be a decrease of ten cents on a ton in the wholesale market for the Spring trade, it is generally believed among dealers that the coal clique will afterward force prices. The matter will doubtless be governed entirely by the amount of anthracite that is produced. If there is an overproduction, prices will not be increased; but, if on the contrary, less coal is mined than usual for the season, the figures will be advanced. Considerable coal remains unshipped at Port Richmond, and it is probable that if any continued suspension should occur in the mining districts, the price of this will be advanced. The coal belongs to different parties, but principally to the Philadelphia and Reading Company.

THE LABOR AGITATIONS.

Labor agitations still continue in various parts of the State. It is quite apparent that the labor fanatics of Philadelphia, New-York, and elsewhere are passing through the interior and creating discord among workmen and employers by their wild, and revolutionary speeches. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 iron-puddlers and coal-miners—bituminous and anthracite—now standing out against reductions of wages of between five and fifteen per cent. Nearly 2,000 men, employed in various branches of industry, are striking for advanced rates. Two thousand miners, employed by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, at Carbondale, in the Lackawanna region, are holding out in opposition to a "lease agreement." The 2,500 dissatisfied felt-hat hands at Reading are still resisting the reduction, but it is expected that an amicable adjustment will be perfected between them and the fabricators. In this city, the carpet-weavers, English, German, and Irish, to the number of 2,500, are still "out," and are liable to be so all Winter, as the factors prefer to close their works entirely rather than pay the old wages. The strikers have organized a labor-union, a thing that has been tried several times before, but never proved successful. Six thousand looms are quiet, and it is understood from a representative manufacturer that just as soon as the carpets now in the looms are finished, there will be a complete stoppage of all the factories now in operation. There are 150 factories, which employ in the different departments 10,000 men, women, and children. This is generally conceded to be the most disastrous strike that has ever occurred. The longshoremen are yet unemployed, and as both they and their employers are determined not to move from their positions, the "stand-out" will continue for some time. There is considerable agitation among all the employed and unemployed laborers, and meetings of the labor organizations are held secretly to take action upon the great labor movements that are creating excitement in all sections. The National Union League of the Patrons of Industry, seemingly tired of attempting to get the working people to create a revolution here, have ceased holding meetings and gone elsewhere. The larger number of the workmen of this city are too industrious and thoughtful to be led by the communistic doctrines of the incendiaries of this "league."

STRIKE OF COOPERS.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 29.—Several hundred coopers are on strike here, in consequence of a reduction of wages.

SATURDAY'S FOREIGN MAIL.

The Post-office authorities report that 47,818 European letters were dispatched from the Post-office on Saturday last—27,327 by the German steamship Herman, 19,733 by the Celtic, and 758 by the Europe.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE COMING SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 26, 1873.

The session of the Legislature of 1874, which will be begun on the 7th day of January, bids fair to be one of more than usual importance. It will deal with the questions connected with the Prohibitory law, woman suffrage, the Gay Head Indians, and numerous other "annuals," but in addition thereto the Hoosac Tunnel will assume huge proportions as a debatable matter. As the tunnel is now practically through, the Legislature must do something toward consolidation or State ownership. The report that the Fitchburg Railroad Company has leased the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad has a very important bearing in this connection. It seems to be pretty generally conceded that the lease will be effected, and if this is done, we shall have a direct line from Boston to the tunnel, and it will greatly simplify the discussions and action of the Legislature. The proposed terms of the lease are favorable to the Vermont and Massachusetts as well as to the Fitchburg Railroad, and it will be mutually profitable if carried out. Just what action the Legislature will take, or what particular aspect the question will assume at the outset, it is difficult to determine. That the interests of the State in the tunnel may be carefully guarded, and that in its use the greatest possible margin may be given to fully operate the facilities which it will afford, are what the people most desire.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

The election in November gave the Prohibitory law a terrible shock, but it has long been accustomed to hard blows, and it may weather even this storm. It is believed by those who have carefully counted noses that a majority of the members elect of the Legislature think that a stringent License law is the most desirable for Massachusetts. This is probably true, although when the Prohibitory law comes to be debated it will be found that enough members to turn the scale either one way or the other stand uncommitted on this issue, and that they will hold the balance of power. Some of them will not vote for the Prohibitory law as it stands, and still will not favor a License law, and others who favor some kind of a License law may vote for prohibition in a modified form. The difficulty is that when the advocates of a License law get a majority they find it very hard work to agree upon what kind of a law they want, some classes of dealers wanting one thing and some another. It seems a long time, but we had a License law only five years ago, and it had been in operation only six or eight months when even those who helped pass it wanted it repealed. It was promptly wiped off the statute-book by the Legislature of 1869, and then the next year we had, until this year have had, prohibition somewhat modified, the towns and cities being allowed to vote whether they would have ale and lager-beer sold. The Legislature, which is elected in a Presidential year, is very apt to be strongly prohibitory. It was so in 1868, and it was so in 1872. Consequently the Legislature, which met last January, followed the example of that of 1869, and put the Prohibitory law back to its original status, save the one precious allowance that cider might be sold, not to be drank upon the premises. Hence, since May 1, 1873, the Massachusetts man who has tipped his elbow with anything stronger than cider in his hand has been guilty, in one sense, of an illegal action, and even with cider, if he did it on the premises, it was illegal, as he was aiding and abetting a law-breaker. But liquor has, of course, been sold extensively, and he who has desired to imbibe has had plenty of opportunities to absorb all he could desire or pay for.

Allowing cities and towns to vote on the sale of ale and lager-beer worked fairly, as where towns voted against it the Prohibitory law was practically enforced. Where the majority was the other way liquor of all kinds was sold, and very little effort was made to enforce the law, apparently. This developed the real status of Massachusetts on the liquor question, and it is substantially this: In a large proportion of the small towns the people believe in prohibition, and the State Constabulary have little or no difficulty in enforcing the law, as the local Police, and more especially public sentiment, support them in the work. In Boston, and most of the other cities and large towns, public sentiment does not support the law, consequently it is but partially enforced, and it never will be fully. This is the sum and substance of the whole matter. Well-meaning temperance men pitch into the Commissioners, the Constabulary, the courts, and everybody else, but they cannot change the public sentiment, as it is found in juries and among the people, and hence while one part of the State wants a License law, and believes in it, the other thinks prohibition quite the thing. The representatives of both meet in the House and Senate and try to harmonize the matter, but it is a difficult task, and probably it will be for many years to come. Some of the members of the next House and Senate will try to pass a License law; others, who believe in one, will favor a modification of the Prohibitory law by striking out the seizure clause and making other amendments; but what will be done no man can foresee. One of the Police Commissioners, by the way, has just resigned, and has expressed the opinion that the State needs a License law to best subserve the interests of temperance.

THE WOMAN QUESTION.

This Legislature, like its recent predecessors, will have to hear and debate woman suffrage, but there is very little possibility that it will pass the necessary constitutional amendment through its initiatory stage. The decision of the Boston City Solicitor that women have no right to serve on the School Committee may bring that phase of the question before the Legislature, especially if the four women recently elected in this city are not allowed to take their seats. Public sentiment is in favor of the women in this regard, and there is no doubt that the action of the General Court would be favorable. The School Committee is not a legislative body in any respect, as their powers are so restricted, and it is doubtful if the Boston School Committee can decide as to the eligibility of its members. If the ladies see fit to take their seats, on what grounds their associates can declare their seats vacant many intelligent people are at a loss to understand.

THE ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the Legislature is causing some comment, but it will undoubtedly be effected very quietly. Gen. Banks is in the Senate, and there are very nearly enough Democrats and Independent members to elect him President; but it seems to be generally understood that he is not to be a candidate, and that Dr. George B. Loring will be re-elected to that position. Hon. S. N. Gifford, of Duxbury, who has served very ably and acceptably as Clerk for many years, will also be re-elected without any question. The only candidate for Chaplain of the Senate who has been mentioned is Rev. Mr. Ide, of Medway, who was a member of the House last year. In the House, Hon. John E. Sanford, of Taunton, who has served as Speaker for two years, bids fair to be unanimously re-elected. He is one of the best presiding officers in the State, and is an exceedingly proper man. Col. Taylor, the Clerk of the House of 1873, having become interested in and general manager of the Boston *Globe*, will not be a candidate for re-election, preferring to return to his old profession. He would have been unanimously re-elected had he been a candidate. Mr. Geo. A. Marden, of Lowell, the editor of the *Courier* of that city; Mr. Benj. C. Dean, of Lowell, and Col. E. P. Loring, of Fitchburg, are the candidates named for the place. Mr. Marden was a member of the last House, and is in all respects so well qualified for the position that his election is not questioned in well-informed circles. The Springfield *Republican* and its Boston correspondents are trying very hard to prove that there is an intrigue to secure the position for Mr. Marden, but the fact that they are against him is one of the surest signs that he will be elected. Nowadays in the Republican Party in Massachusetts, it is an axiom that, when a nominee or a candidate finds that the Springfield *Republican* and its Boston correspondents are favorable to him, he instinctively feels that the boards of his political coffin will be speedily nailed together unless he can promptly shake their support. Rev. R. G. Seymour, the Chaplain of the last House, will probably be re-elected, as will also the Sergeant at Arms, Hon. John Morissey.

THE PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The country, at this exciting juncture, is being startled by the oft-repeated announcement that the printing and binding for the Government cost annually about $2,000,000. This seems to be a vast sum of money, but when it is correctly understood what this expenditure covers there is nothing very surprising or alarming in the proclamation, be it reiterated ever so often. My attention has been called to this subject more especially by the appearance in THE TIMES of a recent private letter from Speaker Blaine to a friend in your City, and which you published on the 25th inst., attended by a carefully-written editorial under the caption of "Public Printing," in which the following erroneous paragraph occurs:

"The public printing has cost the Government about $2,000,000 per annum, and the greater part of this vast sum has been expended for public documents, which have gone through the mails free."

When you become correctly informed on this point you will see that in making this statement you have been betrayed into a grave error of fact. The truth does not justify it, and as a high-toned public journal which seeks to enlighten rather than to mislead the popular judgment, I feel convinced that you will correct the error when the facts are clearly presented. You are correct in the abstract statement that "the public printing" (you should have included the public binding) "has cost the Government about $2,000,000 per annum;" but it is an error to state that "the greater part of this vast sum has been expended for public documents, which have gone through the mails free."

The appropriation for the printing and binding for the Government for several years has been about $2,000,000 per annum. During the last year, ending Sept. 30, the amount expended for printing and binding for Congress was $674,998 27.

For all the executive departments, including the Judiciary and the Government Printing Office was.........$1,210,239 77

It is but truth to state that the printing and binding for the Executive and Judicial Departments include all the blanks, blank-books, &c., required for the business of the Government here and elsewhere throughout the country.

The State Department supplies its own office, the offices of all foreign Ministers and Consulates, as well as its foreign conventions for the making of treaties, with the blanks, circulars, blank-books, &c., for the transaction of its business, through this office.

The Treasury Department supplies its own needs and all the Custom-houses, Internal Revenue offices, the Light-house Board, the Controller of the Currency, all its Auditors, the First and Second Controllers, its Assistant Treasuries and Depositories in your City and elsewhere throughout the nation, the Bureau of Statistics, the Coast Survey, and the Supervising Architect with all the printing, binding, the blanks and blank-books, &c., necessary to conduct the business of the Government relating to itself throughout the country, and all from this office.

The Interior Department looks to this office for all the printing and binding, blanks, blank-books, &c., for its own necessities, for the Commissioner of Pensions, the Commissioner of Patents, the Commissioner of the Land Office, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the Superintendent of the Census, and the Commissioner of Education.

The War Department provides through this office all the printing, binding, blank books, blanks, orders, &c., for the office of its Secretary, the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, the Surgeon General, the Paymaster General, the Chief of Engineers, and the Bureau of Ordnance; and, through these, all the military depots, forts, and garrisons in the Union are supplied with blanks, blank-books, &c.

The Navy Department supplies the office of its Secretary, the Bureaus of Equipment and Recruiting, of Provisions and Clothing, of Yards and Docks, of Construction and Repair, of Steam Engineering, of Medicine and Surgery, of Ordnance, and of Navigation, with all the printing and binding, blanks, blank-books, &c., necessary for the transaction of its business, through the Government Printing Office.

The Judiciary, including the Supreme Court of the United States, the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, the Department of Justice, the office of the Attorney General, and the Metropolitan Police Board are provided with all their printing and binding through this office.

The Post Office Department supplies all the Post Offices and all the Money-order Offices in the United States (the blank money orders alone forming a very important item in the business of this office) with all the blanks, blank-books, and other printing and binding necessary to the proper discharge of their duties, under the annual appropriations made for the public printing and binding.

The Department of Agriculture, also, is supplied with all its printing and binding from this office.

All experience clearly establishes the fact that these supplies have cost vastly more money to the Government under the former practice of procuring them from private establishments than under the present system, in which the Government is its own printer and binder. As a measure of economy, there is no doubt that the law which provides that all printing and binding for the Government shall be done at its printing office is fraught with beneficial results. It is my present purpose, however, more especially to present to the public mind some idea of the extent and character of the printing and binding required by the Government in all its departments, and which is covered by the annual appropriations made for that purpose.

It is apparent from the records of this office that the greater part of the $2,000,000 appropriated for the public printing and binding is absorbed by the executive departments of the Government, instead of being, as is stated in the paragraph quoted above, "expended for public documents which have gone through the mails free."

From a careful examination and analysis of the books of this office, it appears that of the $874,998 27 expended in 1873 for all the printing and binding for Congress, the amount absolutely used for the printing and binding of extra numbers of documents "which have gone through the mails free" is $518,394 12, which, instead of being the greater part of the $2,000,000 appropriated and expended for the public printing and binding, is really only about one-fourth of the entire amount. Of the above amount, $153,751 84 has been expended for the census of 1870.

In this connection it is proper to state that the law requires a given number of all documents, (1,675,) known as "the usual number," to be printed for the use of Congress, only a portion of which are bound, as what is called the reserve, and that the printing of these carries with it the full expense of the composition therefor. The expense of extra numbers, which have been printed under resolution, alone, for free distribution, and have "gone through the mails free," is only for the paper, press-work, and binding involved, the composition being charged against the "usual number," which are printed in accordance with a long-standing statute.

I have attempted, as briefly as possible, to present this question of the public printing in a plain, practical light, that errors may be corrected, and a better understanding of it may enter the public mind.

A. W. CLAPP,
Congressional Printer.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE EX-COURT-HOUSE COMMISSIONERS.

It was generally understood that, after the disposal of the order to show cause in relation to the escape of Genet from the custody of the Sheriff, the trial of Coman, Walsh, Norton, and Welch would be proceeded with in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning. The defendants were not present, but it did not transpire that their absence was the result of any intimation from the District Attorney's office that the trial would not proceed. Assistant District Attorney Lyon stated yesterday afternoon, in answer to an inquiry as to whether he expected that Mr. Coman would present an appearance, as stated by his counsel in court a few days ago, that Judge Dowling was the only person from whom conclusive intelligence on the subject could be received.

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON VANDERBILT'S RAILROAD.

An unknown woman, about sixty, while crossing the railroad track at Seventy-third street and Fourth avenue, was struck by locomotive No. 13 of the Harlem Railroad, and being caught up by the cowcatcher, was carried nearly a block. She was picked up insensible, and taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A LEAF FROM HISTORY.

FILIBUSTERS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

[Translated from "Phases et Causes Célèbres du droit maritime des nations," par LE BARON FERDINAND DE CUSSY, published by Brochhaus, at Leipzig, 1856.]

While the everyday life of filibusters is signalized by depredations of all kinds on the sea—the pillage of vessels, massacre of crews, &c., resembling in this the life of every pirate who wages war on his own account, for plunder—still, the Association of Filibusters ought not to be confounded with ordinary pirates. However, we must acknowledge that the definition given by Alzuni is perfectly applicable to both: "The pirate is he who traverses the seas with an armed ship, without commission or patent of any Prince or Sovereign, but only on his own private authority, with the view of seizing and appropriating, by force, all the ships he may meet." The only difference, in effect, between pirates and filibusters is that the former have existed in all times, do still exist, and are met with in every latitude, while the filibusters existed only at a particular period, and composed an association of French and English corsairs, the theatre of whose depredations was especially the seas of the Antilles, and which came to an end toward the close of the seventeenth century.

This strange association, without law, without real discipline, without any other *esprit du corps* than that of brigands, was formed before France and England had formed regular establishments in the Antilles. It directed its efforts more especially against the Spanish ships commissioned to transport to Europe the gold, silver, and precious stones of America, rarely attacking vessels returning from Europe. The association ceased to exist when the Governments of France and England had organized a strong administration in their colonies in the Antilles, and had determined to promote and foster the development of those islands.

We shall not abuse the indulgence of the reader by retracing here in long detail the history of the Association of Filibusters, its expeditions, its rapid increase, and its end; but it seems difficult to refrain from some reminder of that association of corsairs which played so important a rôle in the seventeenth century, and which, although it was beyond the pale of the law of nations, was yet in avowed relations with the authorities of San Domingo, who placed no obstacles in the way of its expeditions, its robberies, or its division of the spoils. We shall, however, be brief. We must not forget that the Association of Filibusters, so well known to our readers, was neither pursued nor fought by the regular Governments, and that it cannot, therefore, furnish any useful instruction in the maritime law of nations which all its acts violated.

At first the Islands of Tortugas and St. Christopher, which were taken from the Spaniards, served as a place of rendezvous for the corsairs belonging to the association, but later, and when it came to the division of the spoils, the English resorted to Jamaica and the French to San Domingo.

The Association of Filibusters, known also as "Brothers of the Coast," has counted among its members men of great daring and intrepidity, but also of extreme cruelty. If it had had leaders capable of disciplining it, and bringing it under a regularly-organized control, it would probably have been able to preserve its conquests, and to form an independent State which would have taken rank among the Christian nations of the earth. Rome had not a more honorable beginning.

Among the instances of daring of which the remembrance has been preserved, the following are worthy of mention: Pierre Le Grand, of Dieppe, commanded an armed vessel of four guns, with a crew of twenty-eight men. He boarded the ship of the Spanish Vice Admiral, who was conducting some galleons to Madrid; he took possession of the persons of this commander and of the officers of his staff, and put them on shore at the first opportunity, and then conducted the vessel, with its rich cargo, to the principal rendezvous of the association.

Before Cartagena, two Spanish vessels-of-war having come out to give chase to three small vessels, manned by French filibustors, they were captured by the pirates whom they had been sent to destroy, and their crews were contemptuously returned to Cartagena.

A French filibuster, named Laurent, commander of a small vessel, is surprised by two Spanish ships, presenting together 120 mouths of fire! Laurent, by his vigorous resistance, and with an intrepidity which seems almost supernatural, intimidates the crews of the Spanish vessels, kills a large number of Spaniards, and escapes, after having inflicted great injury upon the ships which had attacked him!

A gentleman of Languedoc named Montbars joined the filibusters, impelled by the hatred which he had borne the Spaniards from his infancy, whose atrocities in their establishments in America had excited his detestation. He became one of the most daring chiefs of the association. His ferocious character, which won for him the title of "Exterminator," gave a new impulse to the filibusters, and terrified the Spaniards who lived on or near the sea. He was hardly equaled in ferocity by L'Olonais; but the rage of Montbars, while venting itself upon the Spaniards simply because they were Spaniards, never impelled him to kill unarmed men, whereas L'Olonais seemed to feel the most wolfish pleasure in murder, and exulted at the sight of the sufferings and the blood of the unfortunates who fell into his hands. Montbars, who commanded the corsairs of the filibusters for twenty years, sustained with advantage several combats with the English men-of-war, and the commander of one of those vessels, having been compelled to lower his flag, and seeing Montbars and his followers about to board his ship, blew her up. Montbars reached the coast of Guinea, where he was put on board an English ship to be taken to Barbados and held as a prisoner, but he was afterward released, and he returned to Bordeaux, where he died in 1700.

Among the English filibusters, Morgan, or Morghan, was the most conspicuous. He attacked and took Porto Bello, where he made blood flow in streams, and carried off immense booty. He captured Fort St. Catherine, and in crossing the Isthmus of Panama he made an incursion into the Spanish settlements in Central America, carrying away everywhere immense amounts of treasure, and committing the most unheard-of cruelties on Spaniards, negroes, and Indians, in order to extort from them disclosures as to where their treasures were hidden.

Under the leadership of Van Horn, who belonged to the French part of the association, an expedition was undertaken against Vera Cruz; the principal leaders, whose names have been preserved, being Grammont, of Paris, and Godfrey, Jouque, and Laurent De Graff, Dutchmen. The city was pillaged and the prisoners were held to ransom at 10,000,000 of francs, half of which was paid in one day. This expedition, which was in 1683, was followed a little later by that against Peru, which lasted four years. On their return, the greater number of these audacious adventurers, perished by shipwreck in the Straits of Magellan and at Cape Horn; and of those who escaped the depths of the sea, the greater part were carried off by hardships and sickness, so that very few ever reappeared at San Domingo. Grammont, whose audacity was still unabated, undertook to direct an expedition of filibusters against Campeachy, in the Peninsula of Yucatan. The place was taken, the city burned, and the fortress destroyed. On the Feast Day of St. Louis (and this circumstance is very remarkable) these Frenchmen, who had thrown off all obedience to the laws of their country, lit a great fire to celebrate the fête of their sovereign, and burned precious woods of commerce to the value of 1,000,000 of francs!

But the moment was approaching which was to put an end to the ravages and to the existence of this band of robbers, who had carried everywhere fire, murder, pillage, ruin, despair, and who upon the ocean had become the scourge and terror of the merchant-ships of all nations. On the 9th of January, 1697, a French fleet, under the command of Baron De Pontis, sailed from the port of Brest, and on the 10th of April anchored before Carthagena, the capital of the State of New-Grenada.

Du Casse, Captain of the King's vessels, and who, since the year 1691, had been Governor of San Domingo, making use of the authority he had acquired over the filibusters and of the affection which they bore him, (for from his first arrival in San Domingo he had understood the necessity of gaining the confidence of these lawless men,) persuaded them to second the operations of Baron De Pontis. Carthagena capitulated on the 2d of May. The capitulation was not so scrupulously observed, as an act of this kind always ought to be, by the conqueror, and excesses of all kinds followed the entrance of the filibusters. The Baron De Pontis did not allot to his terrible auxiliaries so large a share of the plunder as they thought they were entitled to, and, in their chagrin, they gave themselves up, after his departure, to a renewed pillage of the city, and exacted a ransom of a million francs for the prisoners they had taken. After this horrible and shameful exaction the filibusters betook themselves to their ships and sailed for San Domingo, but on the way they encountered the fleets of England and Holland, which countries were then in alliance with Spain, and their vessels were for the most part captured or sunk, so that only a very small number of the adventurers ever reached the shores of San Domingo. Since that time the association of filibusters has existed only in name. Shortly after the events at Carthagena, the most conspicuous among them, seeing the "Brothers of the Coast" greatly reduced in numbers, accepted from the French and English Governments civil and military appointments in the Antilles, which they were allowed to retain. The association completely disappeared, when, on the one hand, its former chiefs became in some sort protectors of the coast against which they had formerly led the expeditions of the adventurers, and when, on the other hand, the Governments of France and England bethought themselves, rather late, to be sure, of developing agriculture and settlement in their colonies in the Antilles. At Rome and at Naples this mode of reforming brigands is still sometimes resorted to. The Police in those places sometimes enroll among their carbineers and officers the chiefs of bands of brigands, with whom the Government decides to negotiate when it finds that it cannot annihilate them.

It will be unnecessary to warn the great mass of our readers not to confound the filibusters with the buccaneers. Although they often had very intimate relations with each other, yet the filibusters and the buccaneers led very different lives. The filibusters waged war against ships; the buccaneers gave chase to the buffaloes!

PACIFIC MAIL.

REDUCTION OF WAGES ON THE PACIFIC COAST—THE OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT ABOLISHED.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* of Dec. 20 says that the new President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company holds office without salary, and that the Board of Directors has determined upon a large reduction in the expenses of the company in that city. It continues: "The main portion of the business of the company is conducted on this side of the continent, and the history of the Pacific Mail affords proof that it has always striven to have sound commercial and prominent men in charge of affairs at this port. Regarded in this light, the retirement of Oliver Eldridge and R. B. Irwin from the agency is considered by many as an unfortunate event. They retire voluntarily, but it is no secret that they were disgusted with the gambling in stocks and reckless management which characterized the company under the Presidency of Stockwell; and also foresaw the introduction of various economies which they could not sanction, thinking they would sacrifice efficiency. On their retirement, a single agent, S. K. Holman, was appointed, and thereby $10,000 was saved to the company, Messrs. Irwin and Eldridge having each been paid that salary. A rumor has been current for months that a considerable reduction was to be made in the salaries of Captains, officers, engineers, and all other employes, but the rumor did not amount to a certainty until Capt. Bradbury resigned the office of President. Then the work was begun in good earnest. The reductions came by installments, in order that they might not press so heavily upon those affected. A couple of months ago Captains of the first grade were in receipt of $375 per month; those next in rank, $300; those in the third rank, $250. The salary of the first grade was at first reduced to $300, that of the second grade to $250, and the lowest $200. Captains on the China route have now been notified, however, that the highest salary will be $250 per month; and on the Panama route the amount paid to Captains is not to exceed $200 per month. The compensation of officers, engineers, pursers, &c., has been correspondingly reduced, and those unhappy individuals are still in a state of uncertainty as to whether the cutting down process is now completed. S. K. Holman, who had only held the agency from the commencement of this year, was superseded a few weeks ago. Edward Higgins, the new agent, who arrived the other day on the Constitution, from New-York, has been secured for the position, at a salary of $3,000—equivalent to that of the China Captains—and the directorate therefore saves by his appointment $7,000. The office of General Superintendent, formerly held by Capt. Cox, now of the opposition, and latterly by W. Waddell, has been abolished, and in its stead that of Superintending Engineer has been created—its functions were formerly performed by Superintendent Waddell—and W. W. Vanderbilt, of New-York, has been appointed to the position at a salary of $150 per month. The new agent is a stranger to this city. At one time he served in the United States Navy, and, during the war, he served in the Confederate Army, and attained the rank of Colonel. He has taken hold of his agency with a firm hand, and he is resolved that the employes shall do their duty and be obliging and civil to the public, and he proposes to act himself without fear or favor, and energetically. He enters upon office at a time, when, by judicious management, and yet without exertion, he may reap the fruit of wise—though extensive—outlay within the past few years, which is only now beginning to make its true economy apparent. The magnificent dock at the foot of Brannan street will cost the company very little for many years. The company is bound to maintain it in repair as suits its convenience, but only a nominal rent is paid the Harbor Commissioners for the privilege it enjoys. It has been extended so as to give the most ample accommodations, and for a long time repairs will be unnecessary. Labor-saving appliances and machinery have been devised, and are now in operation most effectively. The principal among these is the railroad connecting the coal depot of the company with the wharf. The method of coaling formerly in vogue cost the company a little over $1 for every wagon-load taken out of ship into depot, and then transferred to the bunkers of the steamers. But, by the construction of the railroad, coal is lifted directly from the ship's hold into the wagons, which are impelled toward the steamers by a small locomotive, and their loads shot into the bunkers by shoots. The process of coaling is thus expedited, and its cost is reduced to twenty-five cents per wagon, while transhipment is made direct from the hold. A steam centre has now been introduced on the wharf, which provides power for all the engines on the deck employed to load or unload. One fireman attends to it, and the labor of a number of others has been saved. In the Oriental bonded warehouse, belonging to the company and leased by Poole & Harris, steam elevators and hoists have been constructed, and the expenses of the establishment in this department have thereby been reduced by twenty-five per cent. The whole of those money-saving appliances and contrivances were planned and executed by Mr. Waddell, who now retires from the company's service, with a faithful record extending over nineteen years. The company has, however, a nice little elephant on its hands, in the shape of the four steamers of the Webb Line, purchased by Ex-President Stockwell, for the snug sum of $900,000—the Dakota, Nebraska, California, and Moses Taylor. These vessels are not of the slightest use to the company, and it is doubtful if they would bring $20,000 apiece if put upon the market. One of this same lot, the Nevada, is now in service, but only after an outlay of $100,000 had been incurred to make her seaworthy. As for the others, they are past profitable repair, and could not, in their present condition, obtain a certificate from the United States Inspector of Hulls. The Moses Taylor is fast to her buoy in the bay; the others are safely moored at Mare Island."

TRACY'S BILL.

Proceedings to enforce payment of Warden Tracy's bill for supplies furnished to prisoners in Ludlow Street Jail, which has been so frequently before the court, came up again before Judge Brady, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday. The motion is for a mandamus to compel audit and payment of the claim by the Finance Department. Payment is opposed on the ground that the County is not liable, that the prices charged are exorbitant, and the number of prisoners claimed for excessive. The affidavits submitted against the claim set forth that the prisoners at any one time never exceeded 100, while he claims pay for sufficient to support 400; that for provisions of the character he furnished, he charged at the rate of forty cents per pound for butter, twenty-five cents per pound for beef, $1 per pound for tea, and $3 50 per bushel for potatoes; that at least one-third of the prisoners charged for were paid for by the United States at the rate of $6 per week each; that a majority paid themselves at the rate of from $10 to $25 per week, and those remaining unpaid for were very small; that in any event the County was not liable to pay for civil prisoners. At the request of claimant's counsel, an adjournment was granted until Monday next.

THE BALL-ROOM RAID.

The large number of young men and girls arrested by the Police in the disreputable ball-room, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, on Sunday night, were arraigned before Justice Bixby at the Tombs yesterday. The majority of the prisoners were of the lowest class, young thieves and disreputable women. Many respectable girls, who had been lured into the den of infamy, were among the number arrested. These were discharged by Justice Bixby with a reprimand. The remainder were committed for disorderly conduct, and the proprietor of the place, John Reisch, was held in default of $1,000 bail. The Tombs was, during the early portion of the day, fairly surrounded by friends and relatives of the prisoners, clamorous for their release. About one-half of the persons arrested were discharged or bailed out. The remainder are still in the Tombs.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

SYNOPSIS OF THE ANNUAL REPORT OF 1872.

The annual report of the Board of Health for the year 1872 has not yet been published, but from advanced sheets of that work we glean some interesting facts not previously published. Alluding to the registration of births, deaths, and marriages, Dr. Russell, the Register of Records, says: The efforts made to induce clergymen, physicians, and midwives to comply generally with the law have been only partially successful, particularly in the case of ministers. Since 1869 the annual marriage returns have increased from 8,895 to only 8,954, while the birth returns have increased from 13,047 to 22,066. Both are still lamentably deficient, and, not even approximating the truth, are almost useless for scientific purposes. Turning, however, from these imperfect and unsatisfactory statistics to those which represent our mortality, we may point with just pride to the completeness of the latter. It is certain that no other city on this continent has so complete a registration of deaths. But while our perfect system leaves nothing to be desired from a scientific point of view, it renders almost impossible proper comparisons with the American cities whose published death rates are fictitious, and hence one cause of our seemingly excessive mortality. The two principal agencies in augmenting our natural death rate are to be found; first in the great density of population throughout our tenement-house districts; second, in the peculiar situation of the City as the receiving and distributing reservoir of foreign trade and immigration. The former of these circumstances is an evil that may be mitigated, but can never be removed. The configuration of Manhattan Island has determined a certain disposition of its population, which must be accepted as to a great extent established; and in the case of the poorer classes deficiency of ground space has of necessity found a compensation in lofty dwellings, comprising a vast assemblage of small domiciles, rising one above the other into the illimitable air. These houses, although of recent years immensely improved in sanitary condition through the unceasing exertions of the Board of Health, must always continue to swarm with human life, and to contribute an undue quota to human mortality. During the past year some 300,000 immigrants arrived at this port, many of whom were in a destitute, infirm, or sickly condition, requiring their retention upon Ward's Island, or at Castle Garden. Taking also into consideration the vast number of strangers constantly present in the City for business or pleasure, and we have a combination of circumstances peculiar to New-York, and which must continue to render its death-rate higher than that of other cities less favorably situated. As we pointed out in 1871, the portions of this City inhabited principally by the better classes exhibit a remarkably low death-rate—a fact which appears again in the present report.

MORTALITY CONTRASTED.

The following shows the death-rate per 1,000 in American and foreign cities during the year 1872:

New-York	32.6	Providence	22.1
Philadelphia	26.1	Rochester	18.3
Brooklyn	28.1	Richmond, Va	28.6
St. Louis	20.1	Memphis, Tenn	46.6
Chicago	27.6	New-Haven	22.1
Baltimore	25.1	Troy	34.0
Boston	30.5	Charleston, S. C.	31.8
Cincinnati	20.5	Worcester, Mass	29.1
New-Orleans	30.6	St. Paul, Minn	17.7
San Francisco	17.2	Fall River	26.7
Buffalo	17.3	Savannah, Ga	39.2
Cleveland	19.5	Hoboken, N. J.	32.9
Newark	31.6	Vicksburg, Miss	35.5
Washington	29.3	Montreal	37.3
Detroit	23.9	St. John, N. B.	14.1
Albany	19.7	Halifax, N. S.	31.8
Milwaukee	21.8	Havana, Cuba	35.1
Pittsburg	27.3	Valparaiso, Chili	66.9

EUROPEAN CITIES.

London	21.4	Dublin	28.9
Liverpool	27.1	Paris	21.1
Manchester	28.6	Lyons	26.7
Birmingham	23.6	Berlin	32.3
Leeds	27.0	Munich	41.8
Sheffield	26.0	Venice	31.8
Bristol	22.0	Naples	33.7
Bradford	26.3	Rome	40.6
Newcastle-on-Tyne	28.3	Amsterdam	26.9
Salford	25.8	Copenhagen	23.6
Hull	26.1	Cadiz	44.7
Portsmouth	22.9	Athens	33.0
Sunderland	26.3	Geneva	19.4
Glasgow	28.4	Prague	48.9
Edinburgh	26.5		

As regards the high death rate in Memphis, the local authorities say: "Out of 2,561 deaths, 907 were paupers, nearly all of whom were transient persons passing to and fro on our railroads and rivers, this city being situated unfortunately in that respect, being a sort of catch-all between North and South, of the impoverished, who, to find work, &c., change at one period of the year from North to South to escape cold and, at another period, from South to North to avoid heat, and for want of employment."

WHAT THE WARDS SHOW.

Leaving hospitals out of our calculations, the various wards present us with the following figures of mortality for 1872: The lowest rate, viz., 19.2 in each thousand inhabitants, prevailed in the Fifteenth Ward. This was much below any other section of the City, the next lowest being 23 in the Twenty-first Ward, 24 in the Sixteenth, and 25 in the Eighteenth. The highest mortality was reached in the Sixth Ward, where nearly 40 in each thousand people were cut off during the year. The death rate of the First Ward was equal to 38. These two wards thus, as usual, continued to exhibit pre-eminently the results of overcrowding and local insalubrity, poverty, and vice. In the Eighth Ward, the mortality rate was 33.7, in the Fourteenth Ward, 32.4, in the Eleventh 31.9, in the Fifth 31.6, in the Tenth 31.2, in the Twenty-second 30.5. In the other wards the rate ranged between 25 and 30. 11,815 deaths, or 36 per cent. of the total mortality were due to zymotic affections, and 73 per cent. of this mortality occurred among children under five, and 41 per cent. in infants under one year old. Small pox carried off 929, and scarlatina 990.

Never before, says Dr. Russell, in the history of New-York, except in the times of pestilence, had diarrheal diseases been so general and fatal. The early and continued heat of the Spring and Summer months was productive of fatal consequences in many ways, but its most deadly effect was exhibited among infants, particularly through the medium of diarrheal complaints. Out of 5,197 victims to these disorders, 4,660 were children under five, of whom 3,542 were infants less than a year old. Diphtheria, croup, and whooping cough prevailed with extraordinary virulence during the year, their respective mortality being 446, 675, and 565. The deaths from consumption amount to 4,274, of whom 1,461 were natives and 2,813 foreigners.

CENTENARIANS.

The records give the names of nine persons who were 100 years or over at the date of death: Daniel Sullivan, aged 103, a native of Ireland, was twenty-two years in this City; Mary Richmond, 106, Ireland, twenty-six years in New-York: Matthew Lyon, 103, (merchant,) Ireland, 56 years in New-York; Phœbe Scott, 100, (nurse,) colored, Africa, thirty-five years in New-York; Ellen Brown, 100, Ireland, twenty years in New-York; Ellen Burke, 103, Ireland, twenty-seven years in this City; Alice Riley, 103, Ireland, seven years in New-York; Rose Rourke, 100, Ireland, twenty-seven years in this City; Nancy Lent, 100, (laundress,) United States, thirteen years in this City, and Catherine Cahill, aged 105 years, Ireland, twenty years in New-York.

SUICIDES.

Of 144 persons who committed suicide during the year, but 38 were natives. Fifty poisoned themselves, 32 shot themselves, 22 hung themselves, 16 cut or stabbed themselves, and 13 drowned themselves. The proportion of German suicides was even greater than usual. They numbered 57, of whom 16 shot themselves, 14 poisoned themselves, 13 hung themselves, 7 drowned themselves, 4 cut their throats, and 3 severed arteries. The Irish give 19 cases, 6 of whom poisoned themselves, 5 leaped from heights, 3 whom cut their throats, 3 drowned themselves, 1 hung himself, and 1 produced voluntary strangulation with a bandage. Of the 38 Americans, 20 poisoned themselves, 7 shot themselves, 3 hung themselves, 3 drowned themselves, 3 leaped from heights, and 2 cut their throats. The English furnished 9 cases; the French, 2; Scotch, 3; Swiss, 1; Russian, 1; Belgian, 1; Italian, 1; Canadian, 1; Newfoundlander, 1, and 3 unknown.

The whole number of tenement-houses in which deaths occurred during 1872 was 9,375. The whole number of deaths in those houses was 15,750.

CITY HALL NOTES.

No answer has yet been given by the heads of departments to the demands of the laborers' "Committee of Safety" for work, and it is generally believed that their application will be unnoticed. Mayor Havemeyer is preparing his message, which is to be presented to the Common Council. It is said that it will be, in some of its features, a repetition of the one he sent a year ago, and that it will refer, as it did then, mainly to the necessity of vesting the power of appointments and removals in the Chief Magistrate. The authority for issuing the bounty loan bonds of the annexed towns having been questioned, Gen. Pinckney, the Clerk of the Common Council, produced the law yesterday authorizing the issue. It was passed in 1864. This law authorized the Boards of Supervisors of the several counties of this State to raise money to pay bounties to volunteers.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The Aldermanic resolution authorizing the Commissioner of Public Works to lay a pavement, to be designated by the Park Commissioners, on Eighth avenue, from Fifty-ninth street to One Hundred and Tenth street, by days work, was called up yesterday in the Board of Assistant Aldermen for concurrence. The gallery of the chamber was crowded with laboring men, apparently anxious to secure employment on the works to be authorized by the Common Council. When the resolution was read, Assistant Alderman Simonson said he had been informed by Commissioner Van Nort that, as amended by the Aldermen, it would prove inoperative, as it gave him no power to purchase the necessary tools. Assistant Alderman Clancy thought there was some humbugging going on about the public works authorized by the board. He desired to have the resolution passed, and then let the departments take the responsibility of not employing idle men. Mr. Clancy's remarks elicited applause from the gallery. Assistant Alderman Strack believed it would be better to send back the resolution to the Aldermen for revision. Their board could then take action upon it at their next meeting. It was then recommitted to the Aldermen. The board then adjourned until Wednesday, when they will pass a large number of ordinances to pave, regulate streets, &c.

TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

In the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, the trial of Jonah Warren, a young man of prepossessing appearance, nineteen years of age, was commenced, on a charge of killing, on the high seas, Elden C. Staples, second mate of the American bark Helen Angier. The facts of the case, as set forth by Assistant District Attorney Purdy in his opening address, appear to be as follows: The prisoner, while engaged with others in washing the decks of the ship, on the 25th of August last, was told by Staples to "hurry up." To this the prisoner replied that he was hurrying up as fast as he could. Staples then threw a bucket of water over him, and the prisoner in return threw some water back at the mate, who directly clenched with him, and during the struggle that then ensued Staples was stabbed by the prisoner, and subsequently died from the result of the wound.

The first witness called was Charles Padden, who, being sworn, testified as follows: I was serving on the Helen Angier as a sailor on Aug. 25 last; we were engaged in washing decks when I heard Staples say to Warren, "If you do not hurry up I will come and help you." Warren made no answer, but went on with his work, which was fetching water; Staples snatched a bucket full of water from the prisoner and emptied it over him, when Warren, who had another bucket with some water in it, retaliated by throwing it over Staples, who in his turn caught hold of Warren and threw him on the deck and proceeded to beat him over the head with a bucket while he held him down by the neck. Shortly after this Staples rose up and ran away, crying out, "I am stabbed; Warren has stabbed me." The Captain, who came on deck about this time, ordered Warren to go with him to his cabin, and Warren did as he was ordered.

Mr. B. F. Russel, counsel for Warren, in cross-examination of the witness, elicited the fact that Staples, who was a much heavier man than the prisoner, always treated the prisoner in a most cruel and harsh manner, appearing to have a spite against him.

Andrew Clifford, another sailor on the Helen Angier, substantiated the testimony given by the former witness, and said further, that during the fight he saw Warren, after putting his hand down by his side, strike Staples in the stomach, but he did not see any knife.

Witness, in the course of the cross-examination stated that Warren was always well-behaved and very quiet, and never had any trouble with any one but Staples, who was disliked by all on board.

Mr. Purdy then read the deposition of several other members of the crew, which corroborated the testimony of the witnesses examined on the stand, as also the depositions of the Surgeon, to the effect that the deceased died from the effects arising from a wound in the abdomen.

Mr. Purdy next read the dying declaration of the deceased mate, in which he says, "I do not blame Warren; I forgive him, and I hope he will not be made to suffer for having stabbed me. I was the only one to blame, as Warren stabbed me to save his own life."

Mr. Russel, the counsel for prisoner, said he did not intend to offer any evidence, as the case was so plain he was satisfied to leave the matter to the jury under his Honor's charge.

Mr. Purdy then summed up for the prosecution, and in the course of his address to the jury said he would abandon the count of murder in the first degree, but should ask for a verdict of manslaughter. He then reviewed the evidence at great length, and called on the jury to consider that in this case they should bear in mind that by their verdict in this instance they would be establishing a precedent determining when seamen would be justified in taking the life of an officer or other seaman, and how far an officer could be allowed to go before his life could be justifiably taken. In support of his demand for a verdict of manslaughter, he cited a number of cases from different authorities, finally concluding his address by asking the Judge to charge the jury that the prisoner intended, when he used the knife, to kill the man Staples, and that they should, therefore, bring in a verdict of manslaughter.

Judge Benedict in his charge to the jury, read from the United States statutes the section defining the crime of manslaughter, and briefly reviewed the evidence in the case.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of about five minutes again came into court, and rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The prisoner was discharged.

THE KINGS COUNTY DEBT.

The Law Committee of the Kings County Board of Supervisors will present the following important report concerning the county debt at the meeting of the board this afternoon:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors:

The Law Committee to whom it was referred by resolution, adopted Oct. 28, to consult with the County Treasurer and report to this board as to the proper time for maturity of county bonds to be issued pursuant to chapter 643 of the laws of 1873, respectfully report that they have consulted with the County Treasurer, and beg to submit the following statement of the time of maturity of the present county debt:

FUNDED DEBT WHEN PAYABLE.

Bonds to the amount of

1873	$165,000	1879	$275,000
1874	165,000	1880	275,000
1875	665,000	1881	250,000
1876	165,000	1882	552,000
1877	165,000	1883	520,000
1878	240,000		
Total			$3,437,000

Thus it will be seen that the entire bonded debt of the county matures in ten years.

In 1875, in addition to the $665,000 of bonds falling due, there will mature certificates of indebtedness amounting to $494,712, making in all falling due in that year $859,712. In view of the disproportionate amount of debt thus falling due in that year, (1875,) it is contemplated by the County Treasurer to cause an application to be made to the Legislature the coming year to throw a portion of this amount, say $500,000, into the years 1884 and 1885, being the next two years beyond the time when the last of the present debt matures. And for this reason it is deemed proper to fix the time for the maturity of the proposed bonds beyond those years, say in 1886, 1887, and 1888. The amount to be provided for under the resolution of the board is $634,801 26. Upon consultation with the County Treasurer, we would recommend that the sum of $801 26 be provided for by transferring the same from the contingent fund to the State tax account, and that the remainder, $634,000, be distributed equally as may be between the three years 1886, 1887, and 1888, and accordingly submit the following resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That in pursuance of authority vested in this board by an act of the Legislature, passed Feb. 10, 1873, entitled "An Act to authorize the Board of Supervisors of the several counties of the State to levy a tax to pay the three and one-half mills tax for canals and general deficiencies, and to authorize a loan for that purpose, and to ratify the acts of any Board of Supervisors in issuing bonds to meet said tax, or in extending any loan to enable said Board of Supervisors to pay said tax," the County Treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to borrow on the credit of the county, an amount not exceeding the sum of $634,000, for the purpose mentioned in the act referred to; and he is also authorized and directed to give his official bonds in the usual form for the payment of the same, with interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st days of May and November each year, said bonds to be dated May 1, 1874, and the principal thereof be made redeemable and payable to bearer as follows: $200,000 on the 1st day of May, 1886, $200,000 on May 1, 1887, and $234,000 on May 1, 1888; and be it further

Resolved, That the County Treasurer be authorized and directed to transfer on the 1st day of May, 1874, from the contingent fund to the credit of the State tax account, the sum of $801 26.

Signed by the Law Committee.

GEORGE H. FISHER, Chairman.

THE GRAHAM DEFALCATION CASE.

On the opening of the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Benedict called the case of the United States against James Graham, indicted for embezzling the funds of the Wallkill Bank. Assistant District Attorney Purdy stated that he was ready to proceed with the trial, but he was informed that Graham was unable to be present through illness. Ex-Judge Fullerton, of counsel for Graham, also stated that he was ready to proceed, but inasmuch as their client was in the custody of the Government, he must necessarily await their action in producing the prisoner.

Mr. Purdy—As there are a number of witnesses present who have been brought here at great inconvenience, trouble, and expense, I must move that if possible the trial proceed. I will, therefore, send and obtain official information as to the condition of the defendant.

Judge Benedict, in view of these facts, ordered the matter to stand over for a while, and called on the trial of Jonah Warren, charged with murder on the high seas, as reported elsewhere.

At the conclusion of the Warren trial, the prisoner Graham having in the meanwhile been brought into court, the trial of his case was ordered to proceed, and the jury impaneled, consisting of the following gentlemen: James B. McCoy, foreman; J. Abner Harper, Stephen A. Martine, Joseph G. Harrison, Robert Seaman, Henry S. Tarbell, Walter Hutchings, John T. Willetts, John M. Hughes, Leander N. Lovell, W. L. Chamberlain, and John N. Wardell.

Judge Benedict here announced that as it was then after 3 o'clock, he did not think it would be advisable for the case to be opened then. He therefore adjourned the court until to-day at 11 o'clock. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the United States, and Ex-Judge W. M. Fullerton and Mr. J. McDonald for the defense.

SHARKEY'S ESCAPE.

THE TRIAL OF MAGGIE JOURDAN.

The trial of Maggie Jourdan, indicted for aiding the murderer Sharkey to escape from the Tombs, in whose case a jury was sworn in on Wednesday last, was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett. The trial has excited considerable public interest and the court-room was crowded to its utmost capacity, notwithstanding that large numbers were refused admittance. The brothers of Sharkey, as well as John Jourdan, brother of the prisoner, and a number of sympathizers were in attendance as usual. The prisoner seems to have somewhat realized the gravity of the charge against her, and her face has lost much of the air of unconcern visible during the earlier period of her confinement. She was attended by her counsel, Ex-Judge Beach and John O. Mott.

Assistant District Attorney H. Russell, in opening the case, explained the nature of the offense for which the prisoner had been indicted, the maximum punishment for which is ten years in State Prison. The fidelity and devotion shown by the prisoner to a depraved man undoubtedly should, Mr. Russell said, create a certain amount of sympathy for her; but notwithstanding the heroism shown by the girl, he hoped the jury would disabuse their minds of any false sentiment, and do their duty by convicting the prisoner, should the evidence warrant them in so doing.

The first witness called was Mr. Sparks, Clerk of the court, who testified that the records of the trial and conviction of Sharkey for the murder of Robert S. Dunn produced were the originals. The documents were put in evidence.

Mr. Beach, at the suggestion of Mr. Mott, directed the attention of the court to the fact that the sentence did not provide for the confinement of Sharkey in the Tombs, the offense with which the prisoner was charged being that of aiding the prisoner Sharkey to escape from confinement.

Warden Johnson testified to the facts connected with the escape of Sharkey, and the condition of the escaped prisoner's cell when examined by him. The testimony of the Warden did not develop any particulars which have not been already published in THE TIMES.

David Dwyre, one of the keepers on the tier on which Sharkey's cell was situated, testified to having seen Maggie Jourdan talking to Sharkey on the morning of the escape; went to dinner at 12:30 P. M., leaving Keeper Phillips in charge. On returning at 1:50 found that Sharkey had escaped from cell No. 40; was positive that the door of the cell was locked at 10 o'clock in the morning; the prisoner was standing at the cell door when witness left; met Sarah Allen coming in as he went out.

Keeper Edward Falconer, who was stationed at the outer gate on the day of the escape, stated that about 1 o'clock he saw a suspicious-looking female coming out. The person wore a white veil, and witness said, "Madam, be kind enough to raise your veil." She did so; handed witness a ladies' ticket, and passed out.

August Kessler, confined in cell No. 39, situate diagonally opposite the cell of Sharkey, testified that on the day of the escape he saw the prisoner and another woman talking to Sharkey. Saw one of the keepers, whom he could not recognize, open the cell-door and allow Sharkey to hand the prisoner a glass of water. The other woman then went away, and witness saw the prisoner hand in something red to Sharkey. She also passed her hand through the iron bars and said "All right." A lady wearing a green veil then stepped out of Sharkey's cell and stood between six or seven persons who were waiting to pass out. Keeper Phillips then came along from cell No. 71, collected the tickets, and the parties passed out. Maggie Jourdan leaned over the railing laughing. Witness called out to the keeper, who did not appear to hear him.

This witness was cross-examined by J. W. Beach and shown to be exceedingly stupid. Patrick Lavelle, who occupied the cell with Kessler on the day of the escape, swore that the latter did not say a word about what he had seen until the keepers spoke to him after the escape had been discovered.

Delia Elizabeth Broderick, wife of Michael Broderick, convicted of killing his son, who was confined in cell No. 71 on the day of the escape, testified that she was in the prison at 12:40 that day; saw Maggie Jourdan and another woman standing at the door of Sharkey's cell. Keeper Phillips came to her husband's cell to allow a prisoner named Copperman out. While so engaged witness was looking toward Sharkey's cell; saw the door fly open and a female step out. The woman who wore a shawl stood so as to obstruct the keeper's view, and the other woman —Maggie Jourdan—stood at the door as if speaking to somebody inside.

Keeper Durfee was recalled, but could not remember whether he had opened the door of Sharkey's cell on the morning of the escape, in order to allow him to pass out a glass of water to the prisoner. False keys had been discovered in the Tombs about two years ago, and at other times.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The defense called Robert H. Racey, who testified that he was present at an experiment in the Tombs, instituted by Ex-Judge Beach, and permitted by Warden Johnson, in which it was shown that conversation carried on in Sharkey's cell, with the inner door shut, could be heard in the cell of Kessler. If the inner door was open the conversation could not be heard.

After this witness had been examined, counsel for the defense announced that they rested their case.

The court then adjourned until to-day, when Mr. Beach will address the jury.

POWERS OF DOCK COMMISSIONERS.

In the case of The People vs. Mallory, involving the control of the Dock Commissioners over the wharves and obstructions thereon, the General Term of the Supreme Court has now rendered an opinion reversing that rendered some time since by Judge Ingraham. The case arose on the assumption of the right by the Dock Department to authorize the erection of a shed on one of the docks of this City by defendant. Judge Ingraham held that the permission of the Dock Commissioners was controlling, and dissolved an injunction granted against defendant at the instance of the Attorney General. This decision is now reversed. Judge Brady, in delivering the opinion of the court, concurred in by Judge Fancher, holds that the object of the act of 1871, under which the Dock Commissioners derive their powers, was to place under the control of a department specially created therefor the construction and regulation of the wharves, piers, and slips of this City to the same extent that such control had been given to the Corporation—in other words, to transfer to it the powers possessed by the Corporation, its officers and others, and such powers only. There is not in the provisions of the act of 1871 anything which, properly interpreted, confers upon the department any other or larger authority. The statute of 1871, amendatory of the act of 1870, upon which this appeal depends, provides that the Department of Docks shall have exclusive charge and control of all the wharves, piers, bulkheads, and structures thereon, and of the appurtenances, assessments, uses, reversions, and rights belonging thereto, which were owned or possessed by the Corporation, or which it might acquire. The language, as remarked by the court below, is very comprehensive, but it is only so for the gift of the powers really conferred, and which, as already suggested, are those which the Corporation formerly possessed. * * * The act related only to legal structures, and to no other. It cannot be said that the Legislature intended by the mere use of a word in proper connection with a subject expressed and legislated upon, to legalize what was prohibited, and against which the courts had pronounced their judgments. The use of that word implies equally the power to remove them, which had been conferred upon the Commissioners of Pilots by the act of 1858. * * * In this case, the mischief of allowing a department a discretion to encumber a public highway or street should not be sanctioned, unless conferred by express words. * * The use must be for purposes of navigation or commerce only, and subject to the right of the public to the use of its surface as a public street or highway. * * * None of the acts relied upon by the Dock Commissioners contain a general power to permit the erection of an incumbrance upon any wharf or pier such as contemplated by defendant. The order made at Special Term should, therefore, be reversed. William Allen Butler appeared in the proceeding on behalf of the people; Stephen P. Nash for defendant Mallory.

OPENING OF AVENUE B.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Judge Brady, Corporation Counsel Smith moved for the confirmation of the report of the Commissioners for the opening of Avenue B, from Seventh to Eighty-third streets, and from Eighty-sixth street to the Harlem River. The majority of the owners of property affected by the contemplated improvement, through their numerous counsel, objected to any further proceedings. The Corporation Counsel then asked for an adjournment in order that he might have an opportunity to examine the affidavits presented on behalf of the opposing property-owners. If, he said, it appeared that a majority of the property-owners were opposed to the proceeding, no further action would be taken in relation thereto. From the opposing affidavits, it appears that a large portion of the avenue is to be taken for the Eastern Boulevard, proceedings for the opening of which are now in progress, and that this forms the chief basis of the opposition to the present proceedings. Judge Brady adjourned the matter over until Monday next.

CHARLICK'S BAIL MANIA.

The article in yesterday's TIMES relative to Oliver Charlick, as the bondsman of the fugitive Harry Genet, has called forth a good deal of comment in political circles, and awakened a deep interest in the antecedents of the President of the Police Commission. One of the Aldermen of the City, while talking on the subject yesterday, said that Charlick was one of the sureties of Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster, but that he evaded payment of the amount of the bond by showing that it had not been completed, inasmuch as the other surety did not qualify.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Pacific Mail...... 38¼
200 do.......... 38⅜
200 do.......... 38
400 do.......... 37⅞
300 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......... 37⅞
600 do.......... 37¾
200 do.......... 37⅝
300 do.......... 37⅝
300 do..........c. 37⅝
400 do.......... 37⅝
100 do........s3. 37⅝
500 do.......... 37⅞
700 do.......... 38
100 do.......... 38
700 do........s3. 37⅞
200 do.......... 37⅞
100 do........s3. 37¾
100 do........s3. 37⅞
500 do.......... 37⅞
200 do.......... 38
400 Ohio & Miss.... 30
100 do........s3. 30
100 do.......... 29⅞
400 Western Union.... 72⅛
100 do.......... 72⅛
1200 do..........c. 72¼
100 do.......... 72¼
200 do........s3. 72¼
600 do.......... 72¼
200 do........b30. 72⅜
900 do.......... 72½
400 do.......... 72¼
100 do........s3. 72⅛
300 do.......... 72¼
400 Rock Island.... 99
100 N. Y. & Hudson.... 97⅞
500 do.......... 97¾
100 do..........c. 97⅝
400 do........b3. 97⅞
900 do........b3. 97⅞
700 do.......... 97¾
200 do.......... 97⅞
500 do.......... 97⅞
100 do........b3. 97⅞

200 At. & Pac. P....s3. 13⅛
100 do.......... 13¼
900 Lake Shore.... 76
100 do..........c. 76
200 do........s3. 76
100 do.......... 75⅞
100 do........b5. 76
100 do.......... 75⅞
300 do........s3. 75⅞
800 do.......... 75⅞
200 C., C. & I. C....s3. 27
2200 do.......... 27
100 do........b3. 27⅛
100 Union Pacific..s3. 30⅛
700 do.......... 30
100 do.......... 29⅞
200 do........b30. 30¼
800 do.......... 30
200 do..........c. 30
1100 do........s3. 30
100 do.......... 30⅛
1700 do.......... 30
100 North-western.... 55⅝
200 Tol. & Wabash.... 49½
100 do........s3. 49
500 do.......... 49
100 do........b3. 49
200 do.......... 48⅞
400 do........s3. 48¾
1300 do.......... 48⅞
200 do.......... 48⅞
300 do.......... 48⅝
100 do..........c. 48⅝
100 do........b3. 48⅝
100 do.......... 48¾
300 St. Paul.... 41⅛
200 do.......... 41⅛
100 do........s3. 41⅛
100 do..........c. 41¼
100 do........b30. 41½
100 do.......... 41¼
100 B., H. & Erie..s3. 3

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.......12.116¼
10,000 do.......116⅛
3,500 U. S. 6s, C., '81........b. c.120½
10,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R........12.111¼
36,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.....s10.116
11,000 do.......12.118¼

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........118⅞
5,000 do.......119
4,900 U. S. 5-20 C., '67........c.119
19,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.......b. c.119⅛
500 do.......small.117¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000 S. C. 6s, new, Jan. and July.. 9
5,000 do....... 9⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87. 88
2,000 N.Y.C.7s,'76.C.102
1,000 C., R. & Q. 8s.110
10,000 C. Pac. Gd. Bs. 96
1,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 85¼
2,000 do....... 86
5,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 75⅝
1,000 do....... 75¾
1,000 do....... 76
1,000 U. Pac. 10s.In. 74
2,000 do....... 74
8,000 do....... 74¼
10,000 C. & N. W. Con. Coupon Gd. Bds. 81
35,000 do....... 81½
10,000 do.......b60. 82¼
5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 88
4,000 P., Ft. W. & C. [illegible] Bs.101
2,000 Iowa Mid. 1st. 85
3,000 C., R. I. & P.7s.106
2,000 [illegible] 1st. 105
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st S. a.107
1,000 T. & W. 2d. b. c. 87
1,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st. 84
1,000 [illegible]
[illegible] Ft. W. & C. 2d.101
[illegible] 1st. 78
[illegible] Bos. H. & E. 1st. 30
[illegible] Canada So. 1st. 59½
[illegible] Cum. Coal.....b. c. 50
[illegible] Canton Company. 69
[illegible] W. U. Tel.b. c. b3. 72¼
do.......c. 72¼
do....... 72⅛
do....... 72¼
do.......b3. 72⅛
do....... 72⅜
do.......s3. 72¼
do....... 72⅛
do....... 72⅜
Pacific Mail..b. c. 38
do....... 38⅛
do....... 38⅛
do....... 37⅞
do....... 37¾
do.......b30. 38⅛
do.......c. 37⅞
do....... 38
do....... 38
do....... 38
do....... 37⅞
Erie Railway.b. c. 44⅛
Erie Preferred. 71
L. S. & M. So.b.c.s3. 76
do....... 76
do.......b3. 76⅛
do.......c. 76⅛
do....... 76¼
do.......b3. 76⅛
do....... 76¼
do.......c. 76⅛
do....... 76⅜
do....... 76¼
do....... 76⅜
do....... 76½
do.......c. 76⅜
do....... 76¼
do.......c. 76⅜
do....... 76⅜
do.......s3. 76⅜
do....... 76⅜
do....... 76⅜
do.......c. 76⅜
do....... 76⅜
do....... 76⅜
do.......s3. 76½
do....... 76⅜

100 Harlem.......b. c.119½
100 Panama.......b. c.106
200 B., H. & E....... 3⅛
700 N. Y. C. & Hud.b.c. 97¾
100 do.......b5. 97⅞
500 do....... 98
200 do....... 98⅛
800 do....... 98¼
500 do....... 98⅛
100 do....... 98⅜
100 do....... 98⅛
20 do.......c. 98⅜
3000 do....... 98
100 do....... 98¼
2000 do....... 98⅜
100 Un. Pac.b. c. b10. 30⅛
100 do.......b3. 30¼
100 do....... 30⅛
100 do.......b3. 30¼
700 do....... 30⅜
100 do.......c. 30¼
100 do.......s3. 30¼
600 do....... 30⅛
1100 do....... 30⅛
100 do.......c. 30⅛
700 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 55½
1200 do....... 55⅝
200 do....... 55¾
400 do....... 55⅞
1400 do....... 56
600 do....... 56
15 do....... 56⅛
100 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 69½
100 Chi. & R. I....b. c. 99½
600 do....... 99⅞
200 do.......b3.100
2600 do.......100
400 do.......b5.100
200 do....... 100⅛
400 do....... 100¼
15 do....... 99⅞
200 do....... 99⅞
200 do....... 99⅞
400 do.......b3.100
300 do....... 100
370 do....... 100¼
100 Del., L. & W.......103½
160 do.......b. c.103⅜
400 M. & St. P.....b. c. 41⅛
200 do....... 41⅛
1200 do.......b3. 41½
100 do.......e. 41⅛
600 do....... 41⅛
200 do.......c. 41¼
300 do....... 41⅛
100 Pac. R. of Mo.b. c. 30
10 N. Y., N. H. & Hart.122
100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 49
400 do....... 49⅛
100 do....... 49⅛
200 do....... 49¼
500 do....... 49⅛
400 do....... 49
25 Chi. & Alt.....b. c.101⅛
100 Alt. & T. H....b. c. 15⅛
100 do....... 15
50 Rens. & Saratoga.100¼
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30
100 do....... 30⅛
100 do....... 30⅛
200 do.......c. 30⅛
25 do....... 30
25 do....... 30⅛
25 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 57¼
200 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 27¼
100 do.......e. 27⅛
200 do.......b3. 27⅜
200 do.......b4. 27⅜
100 do....... 27⅜
100 Spring.M.C.b. c. s. 39¾
100 Adams Express. 91
100 do....... 91¼
10 American Ex. 58

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

W. Union..b3. 72½
do....... 72⅜
do.......b3. 72¼
do.......c. 72⅜
do.......b3. 72½
do.......c. 72½
do....... 72⅜
do....... 72⅝
do.......c. 72⅝
do.......b5. 72⅜
do....... 72¾
[illegible] 69
Wells-Fargo Ex. c. 68
Pacific Mail. 37⅞
do....... 38⅛
do....... 38¼
do.......s3. 38¼
Panama.......b3.106
N. Y. C. & H.b60. 98½
do....... 98½
do.......b3. 98⅜
Lake Shore. 76⅝
do.......b3. 76¼
do....... 76⅜
do.......b3. 76½
do.......s3. 76⅜
do....... 76½
Union Pacific.b3. 30⅛
do.......s3. 30⅛
do....... 30⅜
do.......b3. 30½
do....... 30½
do.......s3. 30⅜
do.......b3. 30⅜
do....... 30½
do.......s3. 30⅜
H. & St. Jo.. 27½
Pac. R. of Mo.. 30

200 North-west.....b3. 56⅛
200 do.......b3. 56⅛
100 do.......b5. 56⅛
400 do....... 56¼
100 do.......c. 56¼
100 do.......c. 56⅜
300 do.......b3. 56⅜
500 do....... 56⅜
300 do.......s3. 56¼
200 do.......b3. 56⅜
100 do....... 56¼
100 do....... 56⅛
100 do.......b4. 56¼
27 C., C. & I. C. 27
100 do.......b10. 27⅛
200 do.......b3. 27⅜
900 do....... 27⅜
200 do.......c. 27⅜
600 do.......b3. 27½
500 do....... 27⅛
100 Tol. & Wab.....b3. 49⅛
100 do....... 49¼
100 do.......e. 49⅜
200 do....... 49⅜
40 Rock Island. 100
100 do....... 100⅛
400 do.......c.100¼
200 do....... 100¼
200 Del., Lack. & W. 103⅞
300 do.......b3.104
200 do....... 104
800 St. Paul. 41¼
10 do....... 41¼
100 do.......b7. 41¾
100 do.......b5. 41⅝
100 do....... 41⅝
200 do....... 41½
100 do.......c. 41½
100 do.......s7. 41⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.....118¾
5-20 C., '67.116¼
10-40 R. 111
10-40 C.112¼

$5,000 U. S. 10-40 R. b. c.....111⅛
10,000 U. S. 5s, C.'81.111
3,000 do.......110¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

Defer.. 11
N. Jan.
b. c. 8
10s In. 75
74¾
E. 1st. 31
N. W.
C.G. Bs. 81¼
C. 1st. 84
Miss.
F.. 91
Miss.
b. c. 70
2d.101
a. s3. 72⅝
72⅝
s3. 72⅜
c. 72¼
72⅜
72⅝
72⅝
72½
b. c. 38⅛
38¼
b. c. 98⅜
98¼
98⅜
c. 98⅜
98½
b3. 98⅜
b. c. 44¾
Pf.. 71
119⅞
b. c.120
b. c. 76

100 L. S. & M. So.b. c. 76⅜
700 do....... 76½
100 do.......b3. 76⅝
100 do....... 76½
600 Union Pac....b. c. 30⅜
800 do....... 30¼
100 do....... 30⅜
100 Chic. & N. W.b. c. 56¼
300 do....... 56⅜
400 do.......b3. 56⅛
75 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 70
100 N. J. Cen....b. c.102
300 Chic. & R. I...b. c.100½
100 do.......b3.100⅛
300 Del., L. & W.b. c.104
200 do....... 104¼
100 Mil. & St. P..b. c. 41⅛
600 do....... 41⅜
100 do.......b3. 41½
200 do.......c. 41½
25 do....... 41⅝
100 do....... 42
800 do....... 41½
100 do.......b3. 41⅝
100 M. & St.P.Pf.b.c.c. 65
100 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 48⅞
100 Alton & T. H. R.. 14½
200 Bos., H. & Erie... 3⅛
100 do.......b. c.s3. 3⅛
200 H. & St. Jo....b. c. 27½
200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30
800 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 27¼
100 do....... 27½
100 do....... 27¼
400 do....... 27⅜

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

B.111
72⅜
72½
s3. 72⅜
72⅜
72¼
38¼
38⅛
b3. 38⅛
44⅜
44½
106¼
99¼
b. 98½
s3. 98⅜
98½
b3. 98⅜
98⅜
98¼
76⅜
76½
76½
76⅜
76⅜
76¼
76½
.102

200 Union Pacific. 30⅜
1200 do.......s3. 30¼
200 do....... 30¼
1400 do.......b3. 30¼
300 do....... 30⅛
400 do....... 30¼
1000 do.......s3. 30¼
300 do....... 30⅛
200 North-western... 56½
500 do.......b3. 56¼
400 do....... 56¼
100 Chic., B. & Quin.. 95¾
100 do.......s3. 95⅞
300 Rock Island.... 99⅞
500 St. Paul.... 41⅝
400 do....... 41⅝
300 do.......b3. 41¾
100 do....... 41½
100 do....... 41⅝
115 Del., Lack. & W..104
1000 B., H. & E...b3. 3¼
200 Toledo & Wab.... 49⅛
100 do....... 49
300 do....... 48¾
800 Ohio & Miss.... 30⅛
200 C., C. & I. C. 27¼
600 do....... 27⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday, (compared with the previous week,) on the most important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

Banks.	Dec. 20. Deposits.	Dec. 20. Greenbacks.	Dec. 27. Deposits.	Dec. 27. Greenbacks.
New-York	$9,806,700	$1,170,200	$8,891,400	$905,200
Manhat'n	[illegible]	1,233,400	5,051,800	1,399,200
Merch'ts	6,781,600	2,330,600	6,796,000	1,978,000
Mechan's	3,736,600	1,041,700	3,629,300	1,016,700
Union	[illegible]	547,100	3,379,400	363,400
America	6,692,100	1,546,800	6,827,200	1,187,300
Phœnix..	2,697,700	512,600	2,294,400	560,300
City....	4,369,800	483,000	4,461,700	627,000
T'desm'ns	1,482,100	471,300	1,456,700	308,500
Fulton...	1,276,300	405,700	1,173,600	361,800
Chemical.	6,490,600	1,450,000	6,719,400	1,757,600
Mer. Ex..	1,831,000	463,900	2,299,100	774,800
Gallatin..	3,584,300	747,300	3,181,900	670,200
Butchers'.	1,451,100	203,900	1,548,000	230,000
Mec.&T's.	1,123,100	254,500	1,166,300	275,500
Greenw'h.	787,600	103,200	709,100	69,100
Leath.M's	2,717,800	492,500	2,617,200	289,300
7th Ward.	914,100	290,600	890,200	250,600
State.....	3,308,700	683,100	3,341,000	741,900
Am. Ex..	6,498,500	1,372,500	6,662,500	1,271,700
Commerce	9,216,700	3,363,600	8,408,100	3,032,600
Broadway	3,577,500	1,036,300	3,633,100	953,500
Mercant'e	1,874,300	529,600	1,874,800	438,500
Pacific....	1,405,700	309,000	1,505,300	393,800
Republic.	3,383,400	637,800	2,340,000	678,100
Chatham..	2,163,600	467,600	2,252,900	552,400
People's..	1,139,100	111,000	1,101,400	82,500
N. Amer.	1,885,600	291,000	1,741,300	19,300
Hanover.	2,611,500	647,600	2,805,200	722,000
Irving....	3,881,000	774,000	2,809,000	549,000
Metrop'n.	6,792,900	1,030,200	6,981,400	1,596,500
Citizens'..	1,201,900	390,300	1,189,500	324,000
Nassau...	1,851,200	230,500	1,972,000	959,100
Market...	1,641,800	384,300	1,671,500	410,800
St.Nich's.	1,003,000	399,700	946,500	347,800
Shoe&L'r.	2,387,700	697,500	2,189,500	663,300
Corn Ex..	1,196,000	322,000	2,257,000	492,000
Contin'al.	890,100	290,000	1,017,800	304,000
Oriental..	1,032,200	130,100	1,084,000	144,100
Marine...	1,826,700	354,000	1,948,700	492,000
Import'rs.	11,094,000	2,281,500	11,854,400	4,193,900
Park	12,252,900	2,721,100	13,439,700	3,351,800
Mech. As.	886,100	251,400	825,100	220,400
Grocers'..	603,300	109,900	615,200	154,500
N. River.	710,000	167,900	621,900	205,100
E. River..	547,500	127,500	518,700	107,100
Mfs'&M's	739,800	186,900	802,600	204,400
4th Nat'l.	11,471,200	3,110,400	12,409,100	3,967,500
Cen.Nat'l.	2,939,000	751,000	2,953,000	841,000
2d Nat'l..	1,114,000	393,000	1,114,600	398,000
9th Nat'l.	5,106,400	1,316,400	5,543,600	1,216,800
1st Nat'l.	4,380,800	837,900	4,433,100	703,900
3d Nat'l..	3,722,000	942,900	4,193,100	1,201,000
N.Y.N.Ex	758,500	175,000	796,500	214,900
10th Nat'l	539,200	200,900	644,600	278,800
Bow'y Nat	849,600	406,000	846,000	301,000
N.Y. City	840,000	225,000	905,000	250,000
Ger. Am..	5,451,800	879,600	4,801,100	584,700
Dry G.Bk.	1,724,200	397,100	1,802,900	409,100
Total.	$94,116,500	$44,567,790	$195,152,100	$44,664,000

The sales of Gold opened this morning at 110⅛ ₱ cent., and there was some disposition to speculate for the advance on the sudden rise of Exchange by a leading Banking House to 109 ₱ cent. for 60 days London. Later in the day, the actual Cash business in Exchange was reported at 108¾ ₱ cent., and orders were also believed to be in the market for the Public Funds of the United States, of the Coupon class, for remittance abroad. The highest rates were paid for these Bonds, and the demand found to be largely ahead of the offerings. The Registered Stocks were also very firm for Domestic account, and the Currency 6 ₱ cents were up to 113¾@114 ₱ cent. The sales of Gold in the Afternoon were at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent., and although the prevailing feeling in the Gold Room is believed to be in the direction of rather higher figures early in the New Year, it is not sufficiently manifest to make a firm market.

The Sub-Treasury began the payments of the January Interest on the Public Debt to-day, and disbursed $3,440,000 in Gold and $330,000 in Currency—the latter on account of the Pacific Roads on what are known as United States Currency 6 ₱ cents.

There is no change in the rates for Money, which are 7 ₱ cent. on call loan to the Brokers, and 8@10 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper, on the Street. The demand for mercantile discounts at Bank is reported less pressing than earlier in the month.

The Stock Exchange was generally firm to-day on the Share speculation, with a strong demand running on particular Stocks like Lake Shore and Rock Island. The business was also pretty free in Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The demand for the Railroad Mortgages continues to improve, and the Pacifics and Western Bonds were firm. The 7 ₱ cent. (Gold) Consolidated Bonds of the North-west advanced to 81½ ₱ cent., the Union Pacific Firsts to 86, and the Land Grants to 74¾ ₱ cent.

Closing Quotations—Dec. 29.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	111½	111
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	115½	116
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118½	119
American Gold	110⅝	110⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	108¾	108¾
New-York Central and Hudson	97⅞	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	99⅝	99⅞
Pacific Mail	38½	38¼
St. Paul Common	41¼	41⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	30¼
Western Union	72⅝	72¼
Union Pacific	30¼	30¼
Lake Shore	76	76¼
Toledo and Wabash	49½	48¾
Harlem	119½	119½
North-west	55¾	56¼
North-west Preferred	69½	69⅝
C., C. and Indiana Central	27⅛	27⅛
Adams Express	92	91½
United States Express	66½	66½
Wells-Fargo Express	68½	68
American Express	57½	57⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna	104	104½
Central New-Jersey	101½	102¼
Panama	106½	107½
St. Paul Preferred	64¾	65
Atlantic and Pacific	13	13

The Share list, at the very close of the market, was dull, and prices barely steady.

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81	116⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	118¼
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81	120¼	5-20 reg., '67	116¼
5-20 reg., '62	113	5-20 coup., '67	119
5-20 coup., '62	114	5-20 reg., '68	116¼
5-20 reg., '64	114	5-20 coup., '68	118¾
5-20 coup., '64	115½	10-40 reg.	111⅜
5-20 reg., '65	114½	10-40 coup.	112¼
5-20 coup., '65	116	5s coup., '81	111
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	114	6s currency	113¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Chic. & N. W. C. G. B.	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	87	Iowa Mid. 1st 8s	84½
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	85	Del., L. & West. 1st.	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s Sub.	85	Del., L. & West. 2d.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	102	Del., L. & W. 7s C.	98¼
N. Y. Cen. 7s C., '76	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st. Ext.	94
Erie 1st Ext.	100½	Tol. & Wab. E. Bds.	69½
Erie 2d 7s, '79	97	Tol. & Wab. C. C.	75
Erie 3d 7s, '83	96	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92
Erie 4th 7s, '80	94	Gt. West. 2d, '93	78
Erie 5th 7s, '88	91	Gal. & Chic. Ext.	102½
Long Dock Bds.	92½	Gal. & Chic. 2d.	95
Hud. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	100	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	105
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	99	Morris & Essex 1st.	103½
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82	108	N. J. Cen. 1st New.	105
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st.	109¾	N. J. So. 1st 7s	35
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d.	94	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st.	105
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101½	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	92
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.	91½
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	92	Clev. & Pitts. 3d.	98
Clev., P. & A. N. Bds.	91	Clev. & Pitts. 4th.	88
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.	96	Chic. & Alton 1st.	103⅜
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.	90	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	90½
L. Shore D. Bds.	92½	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	89½
L. Shore C. C. Bds.	91½	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	74½
L. Shore C. R. Bds.	92	M. & S. P. 1st 7 3-10 P. D.	93
Pac. R. 7s, g. by Mo.	99	Mil. & St. P. 7s G. R. D.	83½
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	95¾	M. & St. P. 1st La C. D.	91½
West. Pac. Bds.	85	Mil. & St. P. 1st I. & D.	80
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	85¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st.	102
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	75¾	Col., C. & Ind. 1st.	84
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75	101¼	Col., C. & Ind. 2d.	61
Belle. & S. Ill. R. 1st 8s.	87	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	71
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	70	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	70
North Mo. 1st.	82	Tol., P. & W. 2d.	50
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.	98
Chic. & N. W. C. Bs.	88	Bos., H. & Erie 1st.	30½
Chic. & N. W. E. Bs.	75	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	73
Chic. & N. W. 1st.	99¼	B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s g.	55

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—DEC. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	95	..
City 6s, new	101	..
Camden and Amboy	116	..
Pennsylvania Central	116	117
Reading	94½	94¾
Lehigh Valley	114	114½
Catawissa Preferred	57¼	57½
Philadelphia and Erie	42	42¼
Lehigh Navigation	17	17½
Lehigh Gold Loan	41⅝	41¾
[illegible]	90¼	90½

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold for Customs to-day $282,000. The Department at Washington increased the active Greenback issue $500,000 since the report of Saturday.

There is some business doing by private sale in the Northern Pacific Bonds at 29@30 sales and now 31½@32 ₱ cent. asked.

The Consolidated Coal Company of Maryland will pay a Dividend of *Four ₱ Cent.*, Jan. 20.

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Eight ₱ Cent.* payable Jan. 2.

At a meeting of the creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, held to-day, it was unanimously resolved to accept the proposition of the Company to fund the floating debt into income bonds.

The Rockland Savings Bank at Nyack on the Hudson will pay to Depositors a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ₱ Cent.*, on and after Jan. 15.

In our Commercial Department, this morning, will be found a series of interesting comparative tables of prices of the leading kinds of domestic produce and general merchandise at the close of the years 1872 and 1873. At the close of 1872 Gold was quoted at 112⅛; to-day the latest quotation was 110⅛.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE ANNAPOLIS AND ELK RIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—The coupons of these bonds, due 1st January, 1874, will be paid after that date at the office of
BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	54	Spirits Turp., bbls.	31
Bees-wax, pks.	5	Molasses, bbls.	2,006
Copper, bbls.	28	Leather, sides	7,244
Cotton, bales	10,584	Stearine, pks.	150
Flour, bbls.	27,362	Tallow, pks.	520
Meal, bbls.	1,938	Cheese, pks.	4,973
Wheat, bushels	120,070	Butter, pks.	5,616
Corn, bushels	7,300	Beef, pks.	118
Oats, bushels	22,800	Pork, pks.	2,397
Rye, bushels	800	Cut-meats, pks.	4,016
Malt, bushels	2,020	Lard, tcs.	3,372
Barley, bushels	2,500	Dressed Hogs, No.	2,182
Peas, bushels	1,960	Rice, pks.	50
Dried Fruit, pks.	39	Pecans, pks.	122
Eggs, bbls.	550	Pea-nuts, bags	281
Beans, bbls.	582	Starch, pks.	2,235
Hops, bales	122	Tobacco, hhds.	225
Hides, No	6,951	Tobacco, pks.	590
Hides, bdls.	217	Wool, bales	16
Resin, bbls.	195	Whisky, bbls.	693

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the brig Magdala, for Gloucester—20,480 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer Nelson, for London—10 cks. Ox. Zinc, 1,176 bbls. Pork, 500 bxs. Clothes Pins, 92 pks. Woodenware, 28 logs Maple, 200 bxs. Borax, 15 hhds. Grease, 494 bbls. Oil, 535 bxs. Cheese, 34 bxs. Wax, 112 tcs. Beef, 650 bags Clover-seed, 77 bxs. Scales, 55 bxs. Bacon, 55 bxs. Extract Logwood, 8,208 bushels Wheat, 1,130 bags Oil-cake, 10 pks. Pumps, 1,090 bbls. Flour, 500 bbls. Oil-cake.

By the brig Bella Walters, for London—2,560 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mattia, for Leghorn—2,458 bbls. Alcohol.

By the steamer Humboldt, for Antwerp—68 hhds. Tobacco, 581 Hides, 95 bales Cotton, 10 hhds. Tallow, 71 bbls. Tallow, 95 bxs. Bacon, 100 firkins Lard, 10 bxs. Chairs, 22,268 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bxs. Extract Logwood, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 400 tcs. Lard.

By the bark Mary Falconer, for Bristol—2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Life Brigade, for Cork and orders—65,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Lydia, for Genoa—1,012 bales Cotton, 8 hhds. Tobacco.

By the brig Insulan, for Santander—1,481 bushels Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots inactive, within the range of $6 75@$7 25 ₱ 100 lbs.; Pearls nominal.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Pot, ₱ 100 lbs.	$8 00@$8 50	$8 50@—	$6 75@$7 25
Pearl	11 00@	—@—	—@—

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request, to meet present wants, at unchanged prices.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Common Hard, ₱ 1,000	$5 75@$9 25	$4 00@$8 25
Croton, ₱ 1,000	12 00@16 00	14 00@17 00
Philadelphia Front, ₱ 1,000	40 00@45 00	33 50@37 50

COAL—Inactive at unchanged rates.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Liverpool House Cannel	$22 00@$23 00	....@$20 00
Anthracite, ₱ 2,000 lbs.	5 00@ 6 00	5 50@ 6 50

COFFEE—Has been in limited request, yet generally quoted quite firm. Sales, 500 bags Rio, by the Merrimack, at 24¼c., gold. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 23⅝c.@24c.; fair, 25c.@25¼c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 26¾c.@27c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24¼c.@28¼c., gold; Java, 30c.@34½c.; Maracaibo, 26c.@27½c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@26½c., gold, ₱ lb.

Prices of Coffee in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Java, ₱ lb.	22c.@25c.	*19c.@21c.	*30c.@34¼c.
Rio, in b'd, ₱ lb.	16c.@18¼c.	*16c.@19c.	*23⅝c.@27c.

*Free.

COTTON—Has been more active, and quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher, for early delivery, with sales reported, since our last, of 4,656 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 1,966 bales to shippers, 1,774 bales to spinners, and 916 bales to speculators, the market closing tamely. For forward delivery there has been a comparatively brisk movement reported, at an advance of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 21,500 bales, of which 4,250 bales were on Wednesday evening, and 17,250 bales to-day, with 1,300 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with December options closing at 15 11-16c.; January, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; February, 16 9-32c.@16 5-16c.; March, 16 13-16c.@16 27-32c.; April, 17¼c.@17 5-16c.; May, 17 13-16c.; June, 18⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 10,584 bales, including 3,717 bales from Norfolk, 1,354 bales from New-Orleans, 2,807 bales from Savannah, 1,894 bales from Charleston, and 812 bales per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 42,157 bales, and thus far this week 67,999 bales, against 87,477 bales same time last week, and since Sept. 1, 1,831,586 bales, against 1,661,394 bales for the same time last year. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 13,127 bales; exports to the Continent, 11,308 bales. Stock—In New-York, 74,753 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 730,183 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
Good Ordinary	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	15 3-16	15 5-16	15½	15½
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16⅜	16½	16¾	16¾
Good Middling	17⅛	17½	17¾	17¾

Prices of Cotton at the close of

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Middling, ₱ lb.	20@21¾	20¼@21¼	16⅜@16¾

FISH—Trade rather slow; prices quoted steady.

Comparative Prices in New-York at the close of

	1872.	1873.
Dry Cod, ₱ cwt.	$5 75@$6 25	$4 75@$5 75
No. 1 Mackerel, ₱ bbl.	17 00@25 00	14 00@26 00
Pickled Herring, ₱ bbl.	3 50@ 6 00	3 50@ 6 00
Smoked Herring, ₱ box	18@ 25	18@ 26

FLOUR AND MEAL—A better demand has been noted for State and Western Flour at a shade steadier rates for shipping and medium trade extras, which have been in most request, and have been offered with less freedom at the ruling figures. The inquiry for shipping extras has been in part for forward delivery. Superfine stock has been moderately sought after and held firmly. The dealings in other kinds have been quite limited within the previous range. The sales reported since our last have been 12,450 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to very choice No. 2 at $4@$5 25, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 50@$6 10, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 40@$6 90, mainly at $6 75@$6 90; very good to very fancy do. at $6 90@$8; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $6 40@$7, chiefly at $6 75@$7, the latter rate (in part) for 1,000 bbls. for late January delivery; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been comparatively quiet at essentially unchanged prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 825 bbls., in lots, at from $6 75@$7 90 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 90@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $6 75@$7 for inferior stock, ₱ bbl.... Oregon and California Flour quite dull and nominal.... Rye Flour has been less sought after at $4 50@$5 35 for very poor Fine to choice Superfine; sales, 450 bbls., (part to arrive,) chiefly at $5 40@$5 75 for Superfine, ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western, $3 50@$4 for White do., $4 15@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 60 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 700 bbls., part to arrive.... Bag-meal has been selling moderately, in a jobbing way, at $1 50@$1 55 for course; $1 59@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 70 for White, ₱ 100 lbs.... Oat-meal at $6 50@$7 75 ₱ bbl.... Buckwheat Flour has been quiet within the range of from $3 10@$3 40 for State, and $3 40@$3 55 for Pennsylvania, ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Of Layer Raisins further sales of 12,000 bxs. have been reported, closing firmly at $2 45 ₱ box; market otherwise quiet.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand, mostly on export account and in part for forward delivery, and with lighter offerings prices for early delivery have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, though closing rather less firmly. Winter Wheat has been in some request, mostly for milling, and has been quite stiffly held. Sales have been reported since our last of 159,000 bushels at $1 60@$1 61, chiefly at $1 61, for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 58 for do., in store; $1 58 for very choice No. 3 do., afloat; $1 63@$1 65 for No. 1 do., in store and afloat; $1 63@$1 65 for strictly prime to very choice No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 56@$1 58 for ordinary strictly prime No. 2 Chicago Spring, afloat; $1 55@$1 57 for ordinary to very good do., car lots; $1 52@$1 61 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 55@$1 65 for inferior to choice Red Western; $1 67@$1 68 in part for Amber do., car lots. And for forward delivery 16,000 bushels prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, first half of January delivery, at $1 60, and 50,000 bushels prime No. 2 Chicago do., last half of January, at $1 57 ₱ bushel.... Corn has been quoted a shade dearer, on a reduced offering of prime samples, but has been in less request, particularly for export, shippers having been unwilling to operate freely at the advanced prices. Sales have been reported of 64,500 bushels at 83c.@84c. for fair to choice old Mixed Western, in store; 85c. for prime do., afloat; 78c.@82½c. for new Mixed do.; 83c.@85c. for Yellow do., and 85c. for fair White do.... Rye has been in rather more demand at steady rates; sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels State at $1 00 ₱ bushel.... Barley has been quiet at unaltered prices. Sales, 1,400 bushels Canada West on private terms, quoted at $1 75@$1 77½ for boat-loads, and $1 70@$1 75 for car lots.... Barley-malt has been inactive and unsettled.... Oats have been more inquired for and quoted higher, closing very firmly, with sales reported of 68,000 bushels at 58c.@60c. for fair ordinary to strictly prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 59c.@60c. for boat-loads; 58c.@61c. for inferior to choice White do.; 58c. for poor White State, and 58c.@59c. for good to prime Mixed do.... Feed in demand and quoted at from $22@$26 ₱ ton.

Grain in Store in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1873. Dec. 29. Bushels.	1873. Dec. 22. Bushels.	1872. Dec. 28. Bushels.	1871. Dec. 29. Bushels.
Wheat	1,318,676	1,340,726	1,976,956	4,150,675
Corn	1,387,524	1,611,636	5,658,074	1,171,120
Oats	548,685	522,832	1,584,803	5,023,702
Barley	219,945	227,979	1,204,748	617,378
Rye	359	....	93,068	530,720
Peas	16,071	16,071	5,292	9,528
Malt	39,021	53,409	276,004	132,040
Total	3,680,281	3,772,653	10,608,935	9,655,163

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York at the close of

	1872.	1873.
Super. State Flour, ₱ bbl.	$5 60@$6 25	$5 50@$6 10
Extra State Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 85@ 7 85	6 40@ 8 00
Super. West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 60@ 6 25	5 50@ 6 10
Extra West. Flour, ₱ bbl.	6 80@13 00	6 40@11 00
Southern Flour, ₱ bbl.	5 85@12 50	6 75@11 00
Rye Flour, ₱ bbl.	4 70@ 6 50	4 50@ 5 85
Corn-meal, ₱ bbl.	3 25@ 3 90	3 50@ 4 60
White Wheat, ₱ bushel	1 85@ 2 20	1 60@ 1 95
Red & Am. Wheat, ₱ bush.	1 45@ 2 00	1 50@ 1 70
Corn, ₱ bushel	64@ 75	76@ 88
Rye, ₱ bushel	88@ 95	1 03@ 1 06
Barley, ₱ bushel	75@ 1 15	1 35@ 1 77
Oats, ₱ bushel	45@ 55	57@ 61

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth 1,250 rolls sold at Boston at 12c.; market otherwise dull.

HAY AND STRAW—Quiet at former prices.

Prices of Hay in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
North River Bale, ₱ 100 lbs.	$1 15@$1 75	$1 00@$1 50
Straw, ₱ 100 lbs.	85@ 1 30	55@ 85

HEMP—Less sought after; quotations unaltered.

Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
American, ₱ ton	$125@$240	$130@$250
Manila, ₱ lb.	*10¾c.@	*9½c.@9½c.
Jute, ₱ lb.	*3c. @5¼c.	*3½c.@5½c.
Jute Butts, ₱ lb.	2½c.@2¾c.	2⅝c.@2½c.

* Gold.

HIDES—In moderate demand at firm rates; sales, 250 San Antonio, 1,616 Dry salted California (to arrive), and 800 Wet salted Texas on private terms.

Prices of Hides in New-York at the close of

	1872. Gold.	1873. Gold.
Buenos Ayres, ₱ lb.	26½c.@28c.	26½c.@27¼c.
Rio Grande, ₱ lb.	27½c.@28c.	26c. @ ....

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been selling moderately on the basis of previous quotations.

Prices current in New-York at the close of

	1872	1873.
Eastern Laths, ₱ thousand	$2 60	$1 75@$1 90
Common Rockland Lime, ₱ bbl.	1 50	1 10@ ....
Lump, ₱ bbl.	1 75	1 75@ ....
Eastern Spruce Lumber, ₱ 1,000 ft.	15@$18 50	16@$19

LEATHER—Has been in comparatively fair demand, and held with firmness.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Hemlock, Light & Med., ₱ lb.	24@29	27@34	25½@30

METALS—Have been held with a fair show of confidence, but have been generally inactive.

Prices of Metals in New-York at the close of

	1872.	1873.
Copper, Am. Ing., ₱ lb.	— — @— 32½	— 24¾@— 25
Iron, Eng. Bar, ₱ ton	110 00 @— —	— — @ — —
Iron, Scotch Pig, ₱ ton	47 00 @55 00	42 00 @ 47 00
Iron, Am., Pig, ₱ ton	44 00 @49 00	29 00 @ 35 00
Iron, Sh't, Eng., ₱ lb.	— 6¼@— 8	— 4½@ 8
Lead, Pig, ₱ 100 lbs.	*6 37½@ 7 00	*6 75 @ 7 00
Spelter, Plates, ₱ lb.	— *6⅝@ 6¾	*7⅝@ 7⅝
Tin, Banca, ₱ lb.	— — @ *37	—*32 @ 32½
Tin Straits, ₱ lb.	—*31 @— 31½	—*28¼@— 28½
Tin Plates, ₱ box.	*8 50 @11 00	*6 75 @ 10 50
Zinc, Sheet, ₱ lb.	— 10 @— 10½	—*8⅝@— 8¾

* Gold price.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 220 hhds. were sold, in lots, at 67c.@70c. ₱ gallon; market steady, but otherwise quiet.

Prices of Molasses in New-York at the close of

	1871.	1872.	1873.
New-Orleans, ₱ gall.	30c.@56c.	55c.@70c.	67c.@70c.
Cuba, ₱ gallon	18c.@35c.	18c.@28c.	20c.@28c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull, yet unchanged as to price. Sales, 100 bbls. No. 2 at $2 70; and 150 bbls. No. 1 at $2 95@$3 ₱ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at previous figures.... Spirits Turpentine inactive at 40½c.@41c. for Merchantable; a small lot from dock sold at 40½c. ₱ gallon.

Prices of Naval Stores in New-York at the close of

	1872.	1873.
Spts. Turp., ₱ gallon	$ 59½@$ 61	$ 40½@$ 41
Tar, ₱ bbl.	4 25 @ 4 75	2 87½@ 3 12½
Resin, ₱ 280 lbs.	3 62½@ 6 50	2 50 @ 5 00

OILS—Have been in quite moderate demand, with prices quoted essentially as before.

Prices of Oil in New-York at the close of

	1872. Per Gallon.	1873. Per Gallon.
Crude Whale	$ 62 @$ 70	$ 58 @$ 63
Bleached Whale	72 @ 75	69 @ 70
Crude Sperm	1 50 @ 1 55	1 50 @ 1 52½
Unbleached Sperm	1 70 @	1 70 @ ....
Lard-oil	63 @ 72	75 @ 78
Red Oil	47 @ 48	48* @ ....
Linseed-oil	90 @	86 @ 87
Olive-oil	1 17½@ 1 25	1 15 @ ....

PETROLEUM—Holders have been firmer in their views as to values, but trade has been quite tame in all descriptions.... Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5¼c.@5½c.... Refined, here, at 13½c.@13⅝c., and at Philadelphia at 13c.@13⅛c., ₱ gallon.... Refined, in cases, quoted at 18¾c.@19c.... Naphtha, nominal.

Prices of Petroleum in New-York at the close of

	1872.	1873.
Crude, in bulk, ₱ gallon	11c.@11½c.	5¼c.@ 5½c.
Refined, ₱ gallon	....@27½c.	13½c.@13⅝c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been steady, but quiet, with sales reported for early delivery of 270 bbls. New Western, uninspected, at $16, with inspected quoted at $16 25; Western Prime Mess, $14@$14 25 for uninspected, and $14 75 for inspected, and Extra Prime at $13 ₱ bbl.; and for forward delivery, 500 bbls. New Western Mess, February options, at $15 95@$16; and 250 bbls. do., March, at $16 25, with this rate bid for April options.... Dressed Hogs in better request, and quoted up to 6⅝c.@7⅛c. for City, and 6½c.@7c. for Western.... Cut-meats quiet, but steady; sales, 70 bxs. Rib Bellies, 12 lbs., at 9½c.@9¾c.; 50 bxs. Bellies, heavy, on private terms, and sundry lots of City bulk stock at unaltered figures.... Bacon has been more urgently sought after, mainly on speculative account, at a shade firmer rates. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 150 bxs. City Long Clear, at 7½c.@7⅝c.; 670 bxs. Western do., at 7⅝c.@7¾c., closing at 7 11-16c.; 300 bxs. Short Rib and Long Clear, at 7 11-16c.; 550 bxs. Short Clear, at 7⅞c.@8c., mainly at 8c., which was the closing price; and 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, at 7¾c., closing at 7¾c.@7⅞c. And for forward delivery, 1,000 bxs. Long and Short Clear, February, at 7⅞c., closing at 7⅞c.@8c.... Lard has also been quite actively inquired for, mostly on speculation, at advanced prices, closing buoyantly, on much lighter offerings of stock. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 8¾c.@8 13-16c., closing at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9c.@9¼c.; 385 tcs. City Steam at 8⅝c.@8½c.; and 150 tcs. No. 1 Western at 8¼c. ₱ lb. And for forward delivery, 1,250 tcs. Western Steam, January options, at 8 13-16c.@8⅞c.; 500 tcs. do., February, at 9c.; 1,000 tcs. do., March, at 9⅜c.; and 500 tcs. do., April, at 9½c., closing with January options quoted at 8⅞c.@8 15-16c.; February at 9c.@9⅛c., and March at 9⅜c. ₱ lb.... Beef has been moderately sought after within the previous range. We quote at from $8 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $11 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess, and $26@$28 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Sales, 125 bbls. and 50 tcs. Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold at $24@$25 for prime to choice.... Butter, Cheese, and Eggs essentially as last quoted, on a moderate movement.

Prices of Provisions in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl.	$13 25 @$13 75	$16 00@$16 25
Prime Pork, ₱ bbl.	11 00 @ 11 50	13 00@ ......
Cut-meats, ₱ lb.	4¾@ 12½	6@ 11½
Mess Beef, ₱ bbl.	10 00 @ 14 00	8 50@ 13 00
Lard, ₱ lb.	7¼@ 8	8@ 8⅞
State Butter, ₱ lb.	22 @ 38	24@ 45
Cheese, ₱ lb.	7 @ 14¼	6@ 14¾
Eggs, fresh, ₱ doz.	34 @ 40	28@ 33

RICE—Has been selling moderately at former figures.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Carolina, ₱ 100 lbs.	$7 75@$8 50	$7 25@$8 50

SALT—Has been in moderate request at steady rates.

Prices of Salt in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Liverpool Ground, ₱ sack	$1 50@$1 60	$1 25
Turk's Island, ₱ bushel	35@	30

SEEDS—Have been less sought after, yet held with firmness.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Clover-seed, ₱ lb.	9¼c. @ 9½c.	9¼c.@ 9⅝c.
Rough Flax, ₱ bushel	$2 05@$2 10	$2 20@$2 30
Timothy, ₱ bushel	3 25@ 3 50	3 25@ 3 50
Calcutta Linseed, ₱ bu.	*2 50@	*2 40@ 2 42½

*Gold price.

SKINS—Have been firm and in fair request.

Prices Current at New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Honduras Deer, ₱ lb.	67½c.@....	....@62½c.
Vera Cruz Deer, ₱ lb.	65c. @....	....@65c.
Tampico Goat, ₱ lb.	*.... @51c.	*....@47½c.
Vera Cruz, ₱ lb.	*.... @50c.	*....@44c.

*Gold.

SPICES—Have been held more confidently, with a better demand noted.

Prices Current (Gold) in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Cassia, ₱ lb.	$ .... @ 28	$ 24½@$ 25
Cloves, ₱ lb.	20½@ 21	34½@ 35
Ginger, ₱ lb.	10¼@ 11¼	11¾@ 13
Mace, ₱ lb.	1 20 @ 1 25	1 25 @ 1 28
Nutmegs, ₱ lb.	92 @ 94	99 @ 1 02½
Pepper, ₱ lb.	17 @ 18	22 @ 23
Pimento, ₱ lb.	11 @ 11¼	11 @ 11¼

SUGARS—Raw have been in more confident demand and quoted somewhat firmer in price, with stock offered less freely. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 hhds. and 1,571 bxs., including 600 hhds. refining Cuba (late Saturday) on the basis of 7½c. for good; 274 bxs. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 1,297 bxs. Molasses Sugar at 6¼c., and 300 hhds. Melado at 5c. ₱ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; good do., 7½c.@7⅝c.; prime do., 7⅝c.@7¾c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 7¾c.@8½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8c.@9¼c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6⅝c.@7½c. Refining Sugars have been in good request, with Hard quoted at 10⅜c.@10½c.; A's at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

Prices of Sugars in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Cuba, ₱ lb.	8c.@10¼c.	6¼c.@ 8⅜c.
Porto Rico, ₱ lb.	8c.@10¼c.	6¼c.@ 8½c.
Refined Sugars, ₱ lb.	10c.@12¼c.	8¼c.@10½c.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow steady, though less active. Sales, 97,000 lbs. at 7½c.@7¾c. for good to strictly prime.... Of Stearine sales were made of 10 hhds. prime City at 8½c.; 20 tcs. fair Western at 8⅜c.; and 100 tcs. strictly prime do., to arrive, at 8 11-16c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been moderately active and quoted firm. Sales, 900 half-chests Green and 1,400 half-chests Japan on private terms.

Prices of Teas in New-York at the Close of

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Hyson, ₱ lb.	50c.@$1 00	45c.@$ 95	30c.@$1 05
Oolong, ₱ lb.	50c.@ 1 25	29c.@ 1 05	27c.@ 1 25
Souchong, ₱ lb.	45c.@ 1 05	25c.@ 1 00	22c.@ 85

TOBACCO—Has been comparatively quiet at former quotations.

Prices of Tobacco in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Kentucky, ₱ lb.	9¼c.@16c.	8¼c.@14c.
Cuba, &c., ₱ lb.	83c.@$1 10	70c.@$1 10

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., in lots, at 97¼c.@97½c., closing at 97½c. ₱ gallon; market steady.

Prices of Whisky in New-York at the Close of

	1872.	1873.
Domestic, ₱ gallon	97c.@97½c.	97½c.

FREIGHTS—There has been a moderately active business reported since our last, at firm rates for Grain room, which was in more urgent demand, but at lower figures for Provisions, by steam, for British ports. Vessels for the Petroleum trade were in slack request at about late quotations.... For Liverpool, the reported charters since our last have been, by sail, 24,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk, at 11½d.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 12d., vessel to haul to store; and by steam, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 12½d. ₱ bushel; 5,300 bxs. Bacon at 50s., and 10 tons Leather at 80s. Also a British bark, 866 tons, hence with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth by Messrs. C. L. Wright & Co. Also a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; and a British ship, 871 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, at 67s. 6d.; and a Norwegian brig, 207 tons, with Sugar, Cotton, and general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 32s. 6d., ⅜d., and 35s. respectively.... For London, by steam, 500 bxs. Bacon at 55s., and 3,000 bxs. Cheese at 65s., and 500 bbls. Oil-cake on private terms. And a Dutch schooner, 166 tons, with Sugar, reported from Pissaava at 30s.... For Glasgow, by steam, 150 bbls. Flour at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.... For Cork and orders, a Swedish bark, 466 tons, hence with about 3,200 quarters Grain at 8s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 425 tons, hence with about 2,900 quarters do. at 8s. 3d.; a British bark, 315 tons, hence with about 2,200 quarters do. at 8s. 3d.; two barks with full cargoes of Grain, reported from Baltimore at 8s. 6d. ₱ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 378 tons, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 6s. 10½d., or if direct to the United Kingdom at 6s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., and if to the Continent, the usual 10 ₱ cent. additional; also, a British ship, 1,175 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For the British Channel, two British brigs, 109 and 194 tons, and a Dutch schooner, 80 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia at 37s. 6d.... For Havre, four ships with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans at ⅝c. ₱ lb.... For Antwerp, by steam, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 100 bales Cotton, 2,000 bbls. Flour, 500 pks. Lard, 70 hhds. Tobacco, and 1,700 pks. Merchandise at full market rates.... For Bremen, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 13-16d. ₱ lb.; and a brig, with Tobacco, reported from Bahia, at 42s. 6d.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 10,000 bushels Rye, reported at 11d. ₱ bushel.... For Lisbon and orders, a Norwegian brig, 207 tons, with Sugar, reported from Bahia, at 40s.... For a Mediterranean port, direct, an Italian bark, about 300 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 7s. ₱ bbl.... For Genoa, a brig, with general cargo, reported from Bahia, at 40s.... For Alicante, a Swedish brig, 185 tons, hence, with about 5,500 cases Petroleum, at 37½c.... For St. Thomas, a schooner, 300 tons, reported from Boston, at $1,200, gold.... For Barbados, a brig, 300 tons, reported from Boston, at $1,125 net.... For Hayti and back to Boston, two schooners, 200 and 119 tons, at $2,100 and $1,500.... For Hayti, a brig, with Lumber from Nova Scotia at $10 50, and back, with Logwood, to an Eastern port, at $3 50.... For Sagua, and back to Baltimore, an American schooner, 333 tons, at $6 50.... For Matanzas, a schooner, with Railroad Ties, reported from Wilmington, N. C., at 40c.... For Caibarien and back, an American schooner, 440 tons, at $6.... For Hyannis, a schooner, 370 tons, reported from Baltimore, at $3.... For Boston, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $12 25@$12 50; and another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $13 50.

Rates of Freight by Sailing Vessels from New-York to Liverpool at the Close of

	1872. s. d.	s. d.	1873. s. d.	s. d.
Cotton, ₱ lb.	5-16@	.. ..	7-16@	.. ½
Flour, ₱ bbl.	3 .. @	.. ..	4 .. @	.. ..
Grain, ₱ bushel	.. @	8	11½@	12
Heavy Goods, ₱ ton	30 @	32 6	35 @	42 6

And by Steam to Liverpool.

	1872. s. d.	s. d.	1873. s. d.	s. d.
Cotton, ₱ lb.	⅝@	11-16	7-16@	½
Flour, ₱ bbl.	3 6 @	.. ..	4 3 @	.. ..
Grain, ₱ bushel	8¼@	8½	12¼@	12½
Bacon, ₱ ton	60 @	.. ..	50 @	.. ..

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 29, 1873.

Trade in horned Cattle was fair on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards; prices by the head ranged from $25@$75, and from 9c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 8¾ cwt. On Sunday and Monday at One Hundreth Street Yards, on a light run, trade was fair; nearly all of the herds to hand were cleared off by noon; quality ranged from coarse to choice; prices from 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.; Steers, by the head, from $105@$125 [illegible] $156@$184, weight from 6 cwt. to 15 cwt., on 55 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt., net. There were no sales in Milch Cows. Smooth quality Veals sold at 10c. ₱ lb.; coarse quality Grass Calves sold from $11@$15 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs were in fair demand; quality ranged from fair to good; Sheep sold from 5¼c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.; Lambs from 7½c.@8c. ₱ lb.; mixed lots of Sheep and Lambs at 8c. ₱ lb. There being no commission Hogs to hand, Live Hogs were not quoted; neither were City Dressed quoted at noon. Late on Saturday afternoon, Live Hogs sold at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

B. Budlong sold for self 18 common State Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self and company 40 choice Illinois Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for selves 18 choice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 14 cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for selves 16 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. S. Richardson sold for self 38 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 1[illegible] course Michigan Steers from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; held on sale 36 Illinois Steers. W. Thompson sold for self 63 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ cwt. to 8 cwt.; 10 choice Ohio Steers at 13c. ₱ lb., weight 11½ cwt.; 58 choice Ohio Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9½ cwt., scant; also by the head from $105@$118@$120@$125; held on sale 5 good Missouri Steers. B. Westheimer sold for self 129 Steers, mixed Virginias and Ohios, from common to good, from 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; 144 State Cattle, dry Cows, quality poor, from $25@$40 ₱ head; 10 State Oxen, from $60@$75 ₱ head. T. C. Eastman sold for self 46 Steers, mixed Ohios and Illinois, good Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 7¾ cwt. to 9½ cwt.; for D. Selson to D. Allerton 1 two-year old Steer and 2 three-year old Steers, Illinois, live weight 5,050 lbs., net 3,204. The hind-quarters of these Steers, which were high grade Durhams, weighed, respectively, 10 lbs. more than the fore-quarters. D. Waixel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 64 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 11½ cwt.; 33 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. scant; 14 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb. and $1 on, weight 8¾ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 42 good Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt.; 82 generally common Illinois Steers from 10½c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong. W. Sigel sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 79 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant. M. Lauderbeck sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 63 fair Illinois Steers from 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., strong. F. Samuels sold for Morris Waixels & Co. 73 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 2 choice Illinois Steers at $184 ₱ head, weight of both, gross, 5,011 lbs. T. Gillies sold for self 58 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 9 cwt. Seery & Ryan sold for selves 18 common State Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant. S. Schuster sold for Morris, Waixels & Co. 100 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt. G. Ayrault sold for self 7 choice State Steers at $156 ₱ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 388 Sheep, weight 18,430 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 161 Sheep, weight 12,440 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 164 Sheep, weight 17,010 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 95 Sheep, weight 12,250 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 83 Lambs, weight 6,490 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 117 Sheep and Lambs, weight 16,840 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; J. Kirby sold 98 Sheep, weight 8,810 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 152 Sheep, weight 15,330 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 182 Sheep, weight 17,170 lbs., at 6c.@8¼c. ₱ lb.; 55 Lambs, weight 4,940 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, P. Lerch sold 663 Sheep, weight 53,720 lbs., at 5⅜c. ₱ lb.; 206 Sheep, weight 16,340 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 73 Sheep, weight 7,740 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 181 Sheep, weight 15,320 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 68 Sheep, weight 5,800 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 574 Sheep, weight 46,500 lbs., at 5⅞c. ₱ lb.; 305 Sheep, weight 29,210 lbs., at $5 30 ₱ cwt.; 148 Sheep, weight 14,410 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 138 Sheep, weight 14,860 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 194 Lambs, weight 14,630 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb. Held on sale, 5 cars of Sheep. T. H. Bird sold 2 cars of Ohio Hogs, average weight 235 lbs. ₱ head, at 5¼c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Dec. 27, 1873, 4,795 head of horned Cattle, 5,222 Sheep, 13,395 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Dec. 29, 1873, 1,249 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 260 Veals, 139 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for week ending Dec. 27, 1873, 7,205 Sheep and Lambs, 188 Veals, 42 Cows, 20 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Dec. 27, 1873, 24,849 Hogs, 9,846 Sheep and Lambs, 105 Calves.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Cattle market moderately active and firmer; sales, 1,800 extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at $7 50@$8; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $3 50@$5 50. Sheep dull; sales, 9,000, at $5@$6 25. Hogs firmly held; sales, 7,000, at $7 50@$7 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; some sales higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 20; No. 3 Fall, $1 39@$1 40; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 64, spot; $1 65, January. Corn steady; New Mixed, 53c., on the east side, on the track and in elevator. Oats in fair demand and higher; 40c., on the east side, on the track, for No. 2, and 41c.@42c., in elevator. Barley inactive and unchanged. Rye in fair demand and firm at 82c.@82½c. for No. 2. Whisky steady at 95c. Pork firm at $14 50@$15. Dry-salted Meats very strong; City packers holding firmly; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c.; several lots from a country pork-house sold at 5½c. cash, for Shoulders, 7½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7⅝c.@7¾c. for Clear Sides, for March; Hams, 8½c., cash. Green Meats—More doing; Shoulders, 5c.@5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6⅞c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; Hams, 8c. Bacon firm at 7c. for Shoulders, 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8½c. for Clear Sides. Lard firm; small lots at 7⅞c.@8c.; round lots held at 8¼c. Live Hogs firm and higher at $4 70@$5 20. Cattle in good demand but offerings mostly of low quality; through Texans, $1 50@$3; good to choice Texans and Indianas, $3@$3 50; good to choice native Steers, $4 25@$5 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 6,500 Hogs.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; No. 1, $1 18; No. 2, $1 16, cash; $1 16¼, January; $1 19¼, February. Oats steady; No. 2, 36½c. Corn firm and scarce; No. 2 Mixed, 55½c. Rye in fair demand and firm at 75c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, $1 40. Provisions held firmly. Pork, $14 75. Hams in pickle firm at 9c.@9½c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c., loose; boxed Middles, 6¾c.@7c. Lard—Kettle, 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Steam, 8¼c.@8⅜c. Hogs, $5 25@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour; 98,000 bushels Wheat, 3,000 Hogs. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 is held at $35. Flour firm; Superfine, $5 50@$5 75; Extras, $6@$6 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 75@$8; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 50@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$10. Wheat held firmly; Red at $1 55@$1 65; Amber, $1 67@$1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye held at 93c. Corn higher; Yellow at 83c. for old, 70c.@73c. for new; White, 72c. Oats steady; White, 56c.@58c.; Mixed, 54c.@56c. Sugar—Cuba, 7⅛c.@7½c. Petroleum dull; Crude, 9⅜c.; Refined, 13½c. Whisky held at $1 for Western, in iron.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Flour in improved demand, but prices unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; prices unchanged. Corn firm; Southern White, 70c.@76c.; do. Yellow, 75c.@79c.; Mixed Western, 78c.@79c. Oats firm and scarce; Southern, 50c.@55c.; Western Mixed, 52c.@58c.; do. White, 58c. Rye firm at 90c.@95c. Seed unchanged. Provisions dull; Mess Pork, $15 50; Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅝c. Bacon—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Lard, 8½c.@8¾c. Western Butter unchanged. Coffee very strong; fair to prime Rio cargoes, 25c.@27c. Whisky still drooping; small sales at 97c.@98c.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged; only a light local trade. Wheat active and higher; No. 1 Spring, $1 17; No. 2 do., $1 15¼ cash; $1 15⅞ January; $1 19 February; No. 3 do., $1 10½; Rejected, $1 03½. Corn active and higher; No. 2 Mixed, 53¾c. spot; 53⅞c. January; 55½c. February; Rejected, old, 51½c.; new, 40c. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 at 38¼c. spot or January; 39¼c. February; Rejected, 33c. bid. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2 at 77c.@77¼c. Barley dull and nominal for No. 2 Fall; sales at $1 39; No. 3 Spring in fair demand and advanced; sales at $1 10@$1 13. Pork active and higher; $14 25 spot; $14 75 February; $15 25 March. Lard active and higher; 8⅜c. spot; $8 40@$8 45 January; 8¾c. February; 9c. March. Bulk Meats in fair demand and higher; Shoulders 5¼c., loose; 5½c. packed. Short-rib Middles, loose, 7c.; packed, 7¼c. Green Meats firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Short Ribs, 6¼c.@6⅜c.; Hams, 16 lbs. average, 8¼c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 80@$6. Whisky firm at 93c. Receipts, 13,000 bbls. Flour, 187,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley. Shipments, 14,000 bbls. Flour, 198,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 7,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 29.—Grain in store—Wheat, 487,784 bushels; Corn, 305,010 bushels; Oats, 32,282 bushels; Rye, 2,428 bushels; Barley, 133,614 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 9,700 bbls.; Wheat, 43,512 bushels; Corn, 44,421 bushels; Oats, 31,770 bushels; Barley, 6,719 bushels; Rye, 400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 46,141 bushels; Corn, 53,300 bushels; Barley, 20,300 bushels; Rye, 2,400 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Bakers', $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 45; do. No. 2 do., $1 39; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 35; Red Winter, $1 55; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn slow; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 at 70c. Oats dull; No 2 Western held at 48c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 60@$1 65; Western, $1 60. Rye nominal; Western held at $1. Barley Malt quiet; Canada, $1 75@$1 80; Western, $1 60@$1 75. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Flour firm; Family, $7@$7 25. Wheat firm; sample lots at $1 40@$1 50. Corn in good demand at 54c.@57c. Rye quiet at 92c.@93c. Oats quiet at 43c.@50c. Barley firm at $1 40@$1 50. Butter—Demand good at full prices. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork nominally unchanged; held at $15@$15 50. Lard firm; Steam, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Kettle, 8½c.@8¾c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c., the latter for fully cured; Clear Sides, 7¼c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; sales at 7¼c. for Shoulders, 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 8½c. for Clear Sides. Green Meats steady; sales of Shoulders at 5½c.@5⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.; Clear Sides, 7c.; Hams, 8¼c.@8½c. Live Hogs active and firm, ranging from $4 75@$5 35; receipts, 6,000; shipments, 2,800. Whisky firm at 94c.

TOLEDO, Dec. 29.—Flour in fair demand and firm. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 2 Wabash, $1 62; fair to prime do., $1 49½; Amber Michigan, $1 49½; January, $1 50; February, $1 55; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 52½; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 45. Corn in fair demand and firm; High Mixed, 61c.; January, 60½c.; February, 62c.@62¼c.; New, 60½c.; Low Mixed, 59½c.; New, 58c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 48½c.; No. 2 at 44½c. Dressed Hogs firm at $5 00@$6 25. Clover-seed, $5 20@$5 40. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat and 5,000 bushels Corn.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—Flour firm at $6 25@$7. Wheat quiet. Corn in good demand at 52c.@53c. Oats firm at 47c.@50c. Provisions held higher. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7⅝c.; Clear Sides, 7⅝c.@7¾c. Pork steady; Mess, $15 50; Rump, $12. Bacon firm; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.@8½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 12½c.@13c. Lard quiet and steady; Tierce, 9c.@9¼c.; Keg, 10c.@10¼c.; Steam, 8½c.@8⅝c. Whisky, 93½c.@94c.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 29.—Wheat quiet and firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 58; No. 2, $1 48@$1 49. Corn firm at 65c.@66c. for old, 63c.@64c. for new. Oats steady at 48c. for No. 1 State, 46c. for No. 2, 49c. for White. Petroleum quiet and steady at 11c. for Standard White.

DETROIT, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 59; No. 1 White, $1 52@$1 55½. Corn steady at 61c. Oats in good demand at 45c. Hogs, $6 25@$6 30. Clover-seed, $5 13@$5 20.

WILMINGTON, Dec. 29.—Spirits Turpentine quiet at 38c. Resin dull at $2 15 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet at $2 for Hard; $2 90 for Yellow Dip. Tar steady at $2 15.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Cotton quiet and irregular; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 22,254 bales; gross, 23,350 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,542 bales; to the Continent, 6,934 bales; to France, 2,077 bales; coastwise, 407 bales; sales, 3,000 bales; last evening, 2,000 bales; stock, 266,516 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton firmer; good demand; Middling, 15¼c.; Low Middling, 15c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 4,696 bales; exports coastwise, 3,081 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 71,921 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.—Cotton irregular; Middling, 15⅜c.; Low Middling, 14¾c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14c.; net receipts, 4,084 bales; exports coastwise, 976 bales; sales, 1,200 bales; stock, 64,246 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet and firm; Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 12¾c.; net receipts, 4,478 bales; exports to the Continent, 500 bales; coastwise, 1,607 bales; sales, 1,750 bales; stock, 97,333 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—Cotton steady; Middling, 15⅛c.@15¼c.; net receipts, 1,639 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,650 bales; coastwise, 3,089 bales; sales, 1,188 bales; stock, 131,207 bales.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 19.—Cotton dull; Low Middling, 14¼c.@14½c.; receipts, 4,537 bales; shipments, 4,159 bales; stock, 61,361 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 94¼; 1867s, 94⅝; 10-40s, 92¼; new 5s, 91¾. Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞.

2:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 36⅞@36¾.

3:30 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 4¼ ₱ cent., or ¼ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £99,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 25c.

6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 35c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped November, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 38s. ₱ quarter.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 8⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8⅝d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,900 bales were American; sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Low Middling, shipped November, at 8⅛d.; sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped December and January, at 8⅛d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 8 3-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped November, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable December, at 8⅛d.; do., do., deliverable January, at 8⅛d. Produce—Spirits Petroleum, 12d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 30s. 6d.@31s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Refined Petroleum, 12¾d.@13d. ₱ gallon; Spirits do., 12d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 8s. ₱ cwt. Linseed Oil, £29 9s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 31s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Exchange quiet; on the United States, 60 days, Currency, 78@79 premium; short sight, 83@84 premium; 60 days, Gold, 96@98 premium; short sight, 101@103 premium; on London, 117@118 premium. Freights—Loading at Havana for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $4@$4 25; to Falmouth and orders, 57s. 6d.@60s. Loading at other ports on the north coast for the United States, ₱ hhd. of Sugar, $5@$5 50; ₱ hhd. of Molasses, $4 25@$4 50; to Falmouth and orders, 60s.@65s.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Brady, J.—108, Neuss vs. Hillger et al.; 122½, The People, &c., The Commissioners of Department of Parks vs. Ewen, &c.; 177, Churchill et al. vs. Downs; 180½, Dinsmore et al. vs. Adams; 213, Helfenstein vs. Ferguson.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part II.—Regular Term—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part II.—Adjourned Term—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Davis, J.—Demurrers—8, Foley vs. Palmer et al.; 10, Kiff et al. vs. New-York and Hudson River Railroad Company; 26, Hartman vs. The Mayor, &c. Issues of Law and Fact—148, Hall vs. Donnington; 145, Donnington vs. Donnington et al.; 163, Clark vs. Igelstrum et al.; 179, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolent Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 194, Catlin, as Executor, &c., vs. Browning et al.; 48, Orr vs. Gilmore, et al.; 30, Murphy et al. vs. Wheeler et al.; 51, Murphy et al. vs. Bickinson et al.; 52, Murphy vs. Gamble; 53, Spring vs. Hubbard; 171, —— vs. ——; 223, Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.; 225, Frieling vs. Frieling; 227, Dinkelspiel et al. vs. Franklin et al.; 229, Cannis vs. Peterson; 231, Coddington vs. Aitken et al.; 232, Spitz vs. Hillyer, impleaded, &c.; 237, Mather vs. Mather, Executrix, &c.; 18, Bronson vs. Bronson et al.; 22, Ritter vs. Boody; 36, In the matter, &c., Schell; 45, Holske et al. vs. Merritt, Executrix; 58, Hastings, Receiver, &c., vs. Drew et al.; 73, Munster vs. Seligman; 111, Brown vs. Davidson et al.; 211, Smith, an infant, vs. Minton et al.; 213, Cassedy et al. vs. Schedel et al.; 178, Pitman vs. Lynch et al.; 190, Karst vs. Marks et al.; 191, Wood vs. Early et al.; 192, Fellows vs. Smith et al.; 202, Gusthal vs. Illig et al.; 202, The People ex rel. Floyd et al. vs. McMurray et al.; 123, Potter vs. Waring; 175, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 198, Treadwell vs. Hoffman et al.; 239, Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 138, Wright et al. vs. Wright, Administrator, et al.; 164, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 197, Sammis vs. Kelso; 278, Phillips et al. vs. Cudlip, &c.; 342, —— vs. ——; 9, Parish vs. Sherman et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part I.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part II.—Adjourned for the Term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part III.—Adjourned for the Term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—Maggie Jourdan, aiding a prisoner to escape; Andrew Petty, robbery; Frederick Fulman, burglary; Patrick Maher, burglary; J. J. Decker, burglary; Peter Callahan, larceny and receiving stolen goods, (two cases;) Louisa Conners and Sam. Gayer, larceny and receiving stolen goods, (three cases;) Charles Disch, larceny and receiving stolen goods; Isaac Lee Orrs, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John O'Connor, Frank Corrihaux, larceny and receiving stolen goods; John O'Neill, grand larceny; James McGrath, Mathew Dwyer, larceny from the person; Thomas McConnell, larceny from the person; Patrick Collins, Charles Collins, John Hoar, Jeremiah Hoar, larceny; James Henson, larceny; John Peatty, larceny; John Quilty, larceny; James Collum, larceny; John Clinton, assault and battery.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Boyle vs. Dixon et al.; default set aside and cause restored to Special Term Calendar for trial on payment, within three days, of costs of trial had, and $10 costs of opposing motion.

In the matter, &c., Aaron; order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Rathburn vs. Ingersoll; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Fitzgerald vs. McCaffrey; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Milhau vs. Graham; motion denied, with $10 costs.

Romaine vs. Romaine. See memorandum.

Homburger vs. Homburger. This case is referred back for further proof. See opinion.

Moses vs. The Waterbury Button Company; motion to modify order for the discharge of attachment granted. See opinion.

Read et al. vs. Keese et al. Upon presentation of an engrossed or printed copy of the case, as required by rule 7 of the court, the case will be marked "settled" and ordered on file.

Glass vs. Glass; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted to plaintiff.

Meyers vs. Meyers; order of reference.

Grant vs. Taylor, Goodman vs. Benedict et al., McDermott vs. McDermott; orders granted.

Bishop et al. vs. The Empire Transportation Company; motion denied.

By Judge Van Vorst.

The People ex rel., Adams vs. Sigel, Register, &c.; order for peremptory mandamus settled and signed.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Loew.

Buermeyer vs. Thompson; motion denied, with leave to renew on additional affidavits.

Harrison vs. Harrison; allowance of $7 per week alimony, and $100 counsel fee granted.

Angerine vs. Sandford; motion granted. See memorandum.

Berry vs. Solomon; motion to open default granted on payment of $10 costs.

Schmidt vs. Koff. See memorandum.

Kelly vs. Dighull; motion granted on terms. See memorandum.

By Judge Robinson.

Smith vs. Cooley; case and amendments settled.

The People ex rel., Fullerton vs. Green, &c.; motion denied, with $10 costs. See opinion.

By Judge Larremore.

Hayes vs. Rogers; the amendments substantiated by within affidavit, and to which no affidavit in denial is produced, should be allowed.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Gilbert vs. Gilbert; accounting ordered and referred to Henry Nicoll, Esq., to take and state an account. See memorandum.

Odell vs. Montross; accounting ordered, and referred to H. E. Davis, Jr., to take and state an account. See memorandum.

Kelsey vs. Hegeman; demurrer overruled, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days on payment of costs. See memorandum.

Buckminster vs. Amelung; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with usual leave to amend on payment of costs. See opinion.

Horson vs. McElkenny; memorandum for counsel.

Walkers, Executors, vs. Shoemaker; judgment for defendant on demurrer, with costs, with leave to plaintiff to reply on payment of costs within twenty days.

Livingston vs. Bush et al.; judgment for defendant, Bush, on his demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to amend in twenty days on payment of costs of demurrer.

Hanbury vs. Connolly; stay of proceedings granted on certain conditions.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

By Judges Ingraham, Barrett, and Fancher.

Azariah Boody vs. Daniel Drew; judgment reversed with costs and judgment ordered for defendants on demurrer, with leave to amend complaint on payment of costs. Opinion of the court by Judge Fancher, Presiding Judge Ingraham dissenting.

In the matter of G. W. Folsom, to vacate assessment; order affirmed with costs. Opinion of the court by Judge Barrett, Presiding Judge Ingraham dissenting.

Rice vs. Harberson; decree reversed in part and modified according to opinion.

The People vs. Charles H. Mallory; order reversed with costs. Opinion by Judge Brady.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 30, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A MAN OF HONOR—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. Gilbert, Mme. Ponisi.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—PARRICIDE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. William Davidge, Miss Sara Jewett.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD—Mr. G. L. Fox, Miss Fanny Hayward.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—GABRIEL GRUB—The Majilton and Raynor Families.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—KIT, THE ARKANSAS TRAVELER—Mr. F. S. Chanfrau.

THE RINK.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND CIRCUS. Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—CHILDREN IN THE WOOD—The Volka troupe.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

ROBINSON HALL.—MAGIC AND LAUGHING GAS by Prof. Harris and Dr. Colton.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES.—OLD FOLKS' CONCERT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—LECTURE by Eli Perkins.

[illegible] HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

There is an active contest going on for the Speakership of the Assembly, and it is unfortunate that some of the candidates who have been mentioned do not possess the confidence of the public. Among these gentlemen must be included Mr. HUSTED, against whom a very strong feeling exists. It is important that the Republican Party should take a firm stand at Albany this Winter in favor of honest and good government; and among the members of the Assembly there are several who might be trusted to discharge the duties of Speaker with efficiency, and whose reputation is quite unsullied. It is not absolutely necessary to fall back upon the men who have had rather too much to do with the political work of the last few years. We have no desire to do Mr. HUSTED any injustice; but it is not to be denied that his course in past sessions has given great offense to a large section of Republicans, and that he would be a heavy load at this moment for the party to carry. If Mr. HUSTED is really anxious to be of service to his party and the public during the forthcoming session, he can make the first wise step toward accomplishing his object by relinquishing his pretensions to the Speakership. It might be well for our Republican friends to consider one or two names which have not, thus far, been much discussed in the canvass. A rash step would throw the whole of the session into confusion, and do the party irreparable mischief.

The *Virginius* has fitly ended about as disreputable a career as falls to the lot of any vessel in these days, by going to the bottom while being towed to New-York. Blockade-runner, filibuster, and bearer of a fraudulent register, her history begins and ends with deceit and violence. The blood of the men murdered at Santiago de Cuba would have clung to her name and her record, even under a new registry and a more creditable occupation, and there are many who will see a kind of poetical justice in her fate. With her departs the last traces of a once threatening crisis, and let us hope that with her may be entombed all possibility of a renewal of such a cause of quarrel.

A very improbable rumor was set afloat to the effect that Señor CASTELAR had demanded the return of the *Virginius* to the Spanish Government. In reality, the vessel would have been treated in accordance with the requirements of our own laws. She would have been seized on her arrival here, and we have very little doubt, from what we know of the evidence against her, that she would have been condemned. But in no case could Spain demand her return, for her seizure upon the high seas was a wrongful act. There is no dispute on this point between the two Governments. On the contrary, a perfectly friendly understanding prevails, and this is pretty sure to be strengthened by the good offices of Mr. CALEB CUSHING at Madrid.

The *Express* pointed out last night that people who fancy real estate is doomed to undergo depreciation in this City are likely to prove mistaken. It shows that prices are now nearly a hundred per cent. higher than they were in 1869, and reminds those who invest in real estate that they "are not subject to the marked fluctuations that attend other values, such as bank and insurance stocks, railroad and mining securities." The truth is, that real estate in this City is chiefly in the hands of people who can afford to keep it until periods of temporary depression in general trade are past. They know perfectly well that land in New-York is too scarce not to be valuable. People will and must come here to live, and the population of the island must be constantly on the increase. During the last twenty-five or thirty years there have been several severe financial panics; but the price of land has always been going up, and it is all nonsense to suppose that it will become cheap now. The present is as favorable a time for investment in real estate as we are likely to see for some years to come, and we agree with the *Express* in thinking that the approaching Spring will witness a great revival in this department of business.

The depth of infamy to which the *Herald* is willing to descend for the sake of a dollar or two it is not easy to estimate; but it may be conjectured from this advertisement, which appeared in its indecent Personal column yesterday morning:

> "HALL'S CHURCH, SUNDAY MORNING.—Beautiful blonde, who exchanged salutes with gentleman in gallery, communicate, in strictest confidence, with ———."

What is to be thought of a paper that lends its columns to the furtherance of assignations thus openly made in a place of divine worship? Even the *Herald* has rarely surpassed this in point of cynical indecency. The same paper which perpetrated this outrage on public morality, and which daily repeats such, though not often in so glaring a fashion, gave on its editorial page a column of dreary slop purporting to be a review of Sunday sermons. Assignations on one page, and sermons on the next! Was there ever a more hideous mockery of all that decent men or women respect?

Judge BRADY yesterday, delivering the judgment of the General Term, applied some very wholesome principles of law to the question, What are the powers of the Dock Commissioners? It was decided that the Commissioners cannot have any other powers than belong to the Corporation, and that these are strictly confined, as far as the docks are concerned, to uses of commerce and navigation. The notion that City authorities may treat the streets and docks as if they were their own, is a legacy from the days of TWEED. In this case the Commissioners sought to authorize the erection of a shed on one of the docks, and the Supreme Court denies the right to do so.

It is not reassuring to see with what success simple obstinacy can defy public opinion. Another victim was yesterday offered to the cruel negligence with which VANDERBILT'S roads are managed inside the City limits, but the public will hardly notice one addition to a list already so long. There is no excuse for such "accidents." It is quite easy to make it a physical impossibility that any train should run over passers-by at the street crossings. When such "accidents" occur they are due to criminal negligence, and the Directors of the road ought to be responsible for the consequences.

In filling the vacancy in the Court of Appeals caused by the death of Judge PECKHAM by the appointment of Hon. ALEXANDER S. JOHNSON, one of the Commissioners of Appeals, Gov. DIX has fully satisfied public expectation. Judge JOHNSON has had experience in judicial office, and has proved that he possesses qualities which make him worthy to fill the place of the distinguished jurist whom he succeeds. The appointment of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT as a Commissioner of Appeals is peculiarly gratifying in this community, where Prof. DWIGHT is so well known as a man of rare ability and great attainments. The public acts of Gov. DIX have almost invariably met with popular approval, but none of them have had more hearty commendation than will be accorded to these appointments.

At this time, when the words pirates and filibusters are so much in the public mind and speech, it is interesting to be told when, where, and how the term "filibusters" originated, and took a place in public law. A translation, which we publish elsewhere, from the work of a learned French writer on international jurisprudence, explains how it came into use more than two hundred years ago; and that the theatre of operations of those who gave it birth was the same as that over which the *Virginius* sailed from 1870 to 1873.

CONGRESS AND THE TAXES.

The experience we have thus far had of Congress this session has not been encouraging. The members seemed to have met in a very bad temper; and in the innumerable squabbles over their back pay they displayed an indifference to public opinion for which no one could have been prepared. The tone of the debates, especially during the few days preceding the adjournment for the holidays, was that which doubtless characterizes the tipsy wrangles of gamblers in a New-York gin-mill. Members applied language to each other which could have been acquired only by a careful study of the vocabulary used by the most degraded classes in the community. The "dirty dog" discussion was one of the most disgraceful episodes that ever occurred in a legislative body. Seeing that the members of the House were exclusively engaged in blackguarding each other, it is scarcely necessary to say that they almost entirely neglected public business. The national finances, to which their attention had been urgently asked, both in the President's Message and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, received scarcely a passing notice. They adjourned without doing anything whatever on the subject, except making a silly recommendation to the effect that the estimates should be cut down.

They forgot that the estimates are based upon Congressional appropriations, and that they are for the six months beginning June next—so that the "cutting down" process could not bring the slightest present relief to the Treasury. There may be some members of Congress ignorant enough to believe that the obligations of the Government can be met by means of stopping all work on the New-York Post Office, and similar public buildings elsewhere; but it is to be hoped that they are few in number. The appropriations have been made for the present, and luckily the works now in progress cannot be suspended for some months to come. Nothing would be saved by this cheese-paring policy. It was an indolent, and not a very honest device, to make an appearance of grappling with the financial problem without taking the least pains to understand it. Taxation has been reduced during the last few years, and the revenue of the Government has fallen off, not only from that cause, but through the decline in the demand for those articles on which heavy import duties are placed. The Secretary of the Treasury is obliged to meet certain claims, and he cannot meet them without the money. It is not within his power to retrench. The head of a department presents a claim for $5,000,000; Congress has sanctioned it, and it must be paid. The Secretary cannot say, "I will only give you one million." He has no choice in the matter. And so with the money required for the payment of loans or other obligations, and for the Sinking Fund. The sums are fixed and unalterable; the Secretary has a purely official duty to perform. He can originate or alter nothing.

Hence the folly of calling upon him for a policy. He has no power of initiating a policy. He is not like the Chancellor of the Exchequer of England, who proposes the entire financial policy of the year, and whose scheme is generally accepted without material alteration. The Secretary of the Treasury can only feebly recommend—and even then the chances are that his recommendations will be disregarded. He has suggested certain alterations in the duties on whisky, tea, and coffee. An increase in the duty on whisky would have brought in money almost immediately—upon the other articles there would have been delay, but at any rate preparation would have been made for the future need of the Government. Instead of complying with these recommendations, Congress has suggested inflation, and talked nonsense about cutting down the estimates. Every man who gives the subject careful consideration must see that it is better to provide for the expenses of the Government by means of taxation than to increase the burden of our debt. The American people have never believed in a permanent national debt—they have held to the theory that it is better to pay their way as they go. Increased taxation may not be popular, but if it is a necessity, it will be less unpopular in the end than the miserable expedient of borrowing money, or than the Micawber policy of paying one note with another. Congress should have restored the former duties on tea and coffee, and increased the tax on whisky, before it adjourned for the holidays. The people would have assented to that arrangement almost without a murmur, and long before this time next year the pressure would have passed away. Members are afraid they will lose their seats if they vote for increased taxes. It is much to be wished that this fear had restrained them last session from voting to put $5,000 each in their own pockets to which they were not entitled.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

"About this time sow good resolutions," would be an appropriate direction for the day, in a moral almanac of the seasons. The sense of a completed period of time, of something old and done for, about to be succeeded by something new and full of promise, has had a powerful hold on the minds of men in all ages. The dying year stimulates reflection, and the year about to be awakens hope and arouses lagging energy. None of us cares to take stock too accurately of the wasted opportunities, the broken resolves, and the shattered hopes of the year which is going, but most of us have a tolerably distinct notion that the beginning of another period of 365 days is a very proper time to make a new compact with conscience and try a fresh start on the somewhat stony path of duty. Of course we begin with the practical side of life. We are painfully alive to the fact that the minute record of private expenditures which has been about to begin with each succeeding 1st of January is still among the nebulous elements of our consciousness. Of course without some such faithful self-accuser, it is impossible to say which of our little personal indulgences is responsible for the void which we discover in our exchequer. It may have been cigars, or it might be a weakness for neckties; the tailor may have been allowed to bleed us too profusely, or hacks and theatre parties may have made sad havoc of our resources. Whether one or all combined is at fault we are at least resolved to change all that, and of course a more fitting time than Jan. 1 could not be desired to begin. On New-Year's Day, or say the day after, since rhadamanthine virtue might interfere with the duties we owe to the season—we shall certainly apportion our income thus and thus, leaving obviously a comfortable surplus and a conscience void of pecuniary offense to close the next year withal.

If the cogitator be a married man, he has a more complicated account to settle with the past and the future than this. He has no hesitation in assuming that his wife must be to blame for leaving him as poor at the end of the year as he was at the beginning. The panic may count for something, but though it is notorious that dry goods have been selling at "enormous sacrifices," he has drawn sundry checks that show no visible contraction of amount, and these have been for no personal wants of his. To be sure, he is hopefully reminded that the late period of distress presented too valuable an opportunity to be missed for laying in such a stock of dress goods as would save the necessity of buying at dearer times—as one who should acquire Rock Island at 80 or Harlem at par. This, of course, must be taken for granted, like a good many other irrevocable facts of the year. But then, there must be reform—radical and lasting—with next year. Bonnets must have an appointed course, and dresses follow a pecuniary law more binding than that of fashion. Housekeeping expenses, too, must be severely regulated by a fixed sum, within which must be compressed the inexplicable demands of the butcher, and the wild vagaries of the bills of the grocer. When a man has reasoned himself into this frame of mind, he flatters himself that the battle is half over, and he awaits the opening of the year with a serene consciousness that virtue has triumphed over circumstances. He will, in 1874 attain that long-desired ideal of being the centre of a little cosmos wherein things are ordered with a degree of method and of harmony that eliminates worry and diffuses happiness as certainly as it saves money.

Then to those men and women who will be content with nothing short of the moral sublime in conduct and character, there comes year by year the unfailing resolve to keep a diary. Not a mere small beer chronicle, mind you—a trifle that might be jotted in a pocket-book or committed to odd scraps of paper—but a severely systematic analysis of the things we do and those we leave undone, a book which would rise before us like a warning spectre when we are about to say anything foolish or do aught that is silly. People have been known to write world famous contributions to literature in the interval of waiting for dinner; why should we not utilize certain neglected half hours in making a truthful record of a not uneventful life, for the better correction of our existing faults, for the improvement of our future years, and for the edification of the children who may come after us? Of course, we resolve to do it. The thin volume that we bought a few years ago with a similar intent, has slipped out of sight, so we fairly clinch our resolution by getting another, and a bigger one, and in imagination see it already complete as we write on the cover with a throb of exultation—1874.

And suppose the limbo of vain resolutions receives most of our excellent intentions? The fact of making them is, at least, something in our favor, so long as we practice no conscious self-deceit in the process. We err, as many ingenious people do, by not allowing for the friction of life, for the gravitation of habit, for the attraction of confirmed association. But our failure to work a revolution next year in all our conduct and surroundings, need not interfere with our success in doing a little better than we did last. Of all the varieties of hope that spring "eternal in the human breast," there is none that does our nature more credit than that which inspires us with an honest effort to mend our ways and correct our habits with the beginning of each succeeding year. As we get older, we favor less heroic methods of raising our practice to the level of our ideal. But the man is to be pitied who ever outgrows the steadfast desire to live more worthily during the year which is before him than during any of those which he has left behind.

AN EMPLOYERS' TRADES-UNION.

There has been formed in England a "National Federation of Employers," in which a large number of the most extensive manufacturers are enlisted. The workmen of the masters belonging to this association are stated by one of its prominent members to "be nearly one million." The "Federation" was formed as long ago as July of the present year, but has only within a few weeks taken any conspicuous public action, or attracted attention by an avowal of its purposes. Early in the present month it sent a deputation to wait upon the Home Secretary, to make a protest against certain propositions previously made by the trades-unions in regard to labor legislation, and it has recently caused to be communicated to the press a succinct statement of its objects. From these it is to be gathered that the principal end of the Employers' Federation is to oppose similar combinations on the part of the workmen. It is a trades-union against trades-unions. The workmen having sought to advance their interests by concert of action in regard to wages and work, by soliciting legislative definition and extension of their rights under the law, by influencing members of Parliament after and before election, by presenting candidates of their own, and by public discussion in various forms in the press, the employers propose to follow them into every part of the field. Their advocate and exponent in the London *Times* of the 16th says of the Federation: "It is in no sense intended to be an aggressive body, but one acting for purely defensive purposes against the designs of trades-unions, so far as these are hostile to the interests of employers, to the freedom of non-unionist operatives, and to the well-being of the whole community." He adds that among its peculiar objects are these: "To instruct public opinion, to conciliate electoral support, to acquire * * * Parliamentary influence," and to "be watchful of every trades-union, or other effort affecting employers' interests."

It is natural that a movement of this kind should attract very general attention, and give rise to earnest discussion. It is the first appearance in public of a combination, on a very large scale, of employers. Combinations among this class have undoubtedly previously existed, and have been extensive and powerful. But they have been generally private, and for temporary purposes only—to inaugurate a "lock-out," to resist a strike, to regulate wages in some single industry, or to influence legislation on some specific point. But the present combination is general and permanent, and though professedly and probably sincerely intended to be defensive, the boundary line between defense and aggression is not likely to be very carefully observed. It is, in fact, the tardy and almost reluctant acknowledgment on the part of the masters of that state of antagonism which they have long felt to exist between them and their workmen, and of which their workmen have not been ignorant. It will be seen that the struggle is to be a determined one, extending over a wide area, and waged with forces that will necessarily involve very large portions of the community. It is to be a struggle for power in Parliament, and it will call into play political and social influences of the broadest scope and of the strongest character.

On the surface, it would seem that this movement is a sign of retrogression in the promotion of good relations between employers and employed; but we think a careful estimate of its character and origin will show it to be the reverse—to be, in reality, an indication of progress. A very general effort has been made for many years, both in England and in this country, to calm labor agitation by teaching the doctrine that the interests of masters and workmen, of capital and labor, are identical. But this is only a half truth, and, like most half truths, it has worked more mischief than downright error. Masters and workmen, as classes, have certain large interests in common. Labor cannot be employed except by capital, and capital cannot increase except by the employment of labor. But the immediate interests of the individual masters and workmen are opposed. The one necessarily seeks to get work as cheaply as he can; the other seeks to get all he can for his work. When the masters, as a body, cannot pay more than a certain rate, the workmen must give in. When the workmen, as a class, cannot live on less than a certain rate, the masters must give it. But the only way either of these extremes can be established is by a contest, and, as a matter of fact, there always is such a contest going on.

The normal condition of masters and workmen is, therefore, one of opposition. The question for modern times is, whether the struggle shall be fairly and humanely conducted, or whether it shall be marked by cruelty and injustice. There has been a great deal of the latter on both sides heretofore, but far the most on the side of the employers. The first check to these was the trades-unions. These, in their turn, have fallen into vicious extremes. But it is conceded in England that they have been the most moderate and most practical in the trades where they have been the longest established. It has been found, we think, that both parties to the contest we have referred to have behaved best when they have felt the strength of their opponents.

The Employers' Federation will, we are inclined to think, in the long run do good. It will prevent undue preponderance of the influence of the trades-unions in legislation; it will educate public opinion as to the merits of the controversy; it will make the trades-unions more careful of the measures they undertake or the means to which they resort; while it will not be likely to materially lessen the power derived by the unions from just demands. Strong nations, it is well known, fight in a more humane manner, and generally are more reluctant to fight than weak ones; and the organized contest between the workmen and their masters, of which the Federation of Employers is the latest development, is likely to result in less suffering, and infinitely less wrong on either side, than have sprung from the long series of isolated and obstinate conflicts that have heretofore been constantly going on.

AMATEUR ACTORS.

Charity this year appears to be taking to an unusual extent the channel of amateur theatricals. Two or three entertainments of this sort were given last week, and to-night, at the Academy of Music, amateurs are to essay the charming comedy of "Much Ado About Nothing," for the benefit of the Central Dispensary. Many good people, we know, look askance at this form of benevolence, but it seems at least as harmless as the balls and fairs which charity invokes so plentifully in its service. And if the young people who engage in it are, perhaps, a trifle more eager to display their own cleverness than to do good, it is a pardonable vanity, and the good is achieved all the same. A cynic might say that the kindness intended to the poor in these entertainments is outdone by the torture inflicted on the people who go to them. But the cynic would be wrong. These representations are certainly not such as we are accustomed to see at Wallack's or Daly's, and there is no immediate likelihood that the best of our amateur companies will cause any Metropolitan theatre permanently to close its doors. But that degree of perfection it would be unfair to expect, and within due limitation, amateur performances are sometimes capable of giving genuine pleasure.

Many of the ladies and gentlemen who take part in them display considerable histrionic ability, and some would do no discredit to the professional stage. Indeed, several of the most promising young actresses now on the Metropolitan boards are graduates of amateur companies. In this way they are useful, by affording real dramatic talent a chance to show itself, and to test itself in a more kindly and favorable atmosphere than that of the public theatres. Perhaps their utility may be not inferior in giving to dramatic talent which is less real a chance to discover the truth before adding to the sorry failures that already encumber and weaken the stage. Thus, in some sort, they serve as training schools for a profession which sorely needs such schools. The candidate for histrionic honors comes from them at least with something like stage experience, and the self-confidence which grows with the habit of appearing before large audiences even of personal friends. It is only a beginning, to be sure, and were amateur preparation or experience must be a totally inadequate introduction to the very arduous requirements of the profession. Still it is something gained, in point of time at least, and managers are probably grateful for even the smallest favors in this direction.

Considered as a form of social relaxation, amateur theatricals compare favorably with most other fashionable devices for passing the time. Crude and imperfect in the main these performances must certainly be; yet the generous critic will be not unwilling to bear with their defects for the sake of the promise they yield, and, still more, for the cause to which they are commonly devoted. Charity, in the devious ways of life, is called on to cover a great many worse sins than those of our amateur actors.

THE "EXTRA" NUISANCE.

During the last two or three years a nuisance has grown up in this City which offers almost unlimited inducements to impudence. A number of youths have gone into the business of crying bogus extras in retired neighborhoods, and yelling into the ears of affrighted citizens the announcement of some terrible calamity, which has its existence only in their imaginations. The "extra" swindler trades upon the ungovernable curiosity of mankind, and proceeds upon a plan remarkable for simplicity and efficiency. Providing himself with a stock of some unsaleable journal, which he has bought, probably, at the price of waste paper, he proceeds to some street occupied by respectable people and, usually at an early hour in the evening, rushes along, sending his voice half a block ahead of him, with the announcement that his extra has full particulars concerning some event which has absorbed public attention. Latterly he has had two strings to his bow in the Spanish executions and the loss of the Ville du Havre, and his rascally industry has met with an ample reward. His manner of making sales is the chief feature of his art. He is always in a great hurry, but when a worthy citizen appears at his door with five cents, ready to purchase this fresh and startling intelligence, the "extra" swindler is in extraordinary distress for time. He darts up, snatches the money, dashes down one of his sheets, and is half a block away before the purchaser discovers that the paper contains nothing at all that is either fresh or startling. It is obvious that the swindler must traverse a large area in plying his vocation in this fashion, but his legs are as strong as his voice, and he gets over the ground to his own great content and emolument.

This swindler has reserved powers which must be tested to be appreciated. He is usually a burly ruffian, of about seventeen years of age, and fully supplied with all the current slang of the slums. If any citizen who has been once duped ventures to inform the swindler that he is aware of his real character, he will speedily have cause to regret his rashness, provided no policeman is in sight and he has objections to an unseemly street wrangle. Under such circumstances he will be requested to put his head in soak, asked how long he has been in the country, desired to shut up, and have divers other requests and questions hurled at him, all embellished with oaths and vulgarity, yelled at the top of a tremendous voice. Having some regard for the decency of his neighborhood the first thought of the citizen is to seize the ruffian and walk him off to a Police station, but knowing that he has no legal authority for so doing, and, foreseeing a disagreeable squabble if he attempts it, his next idea is to retreat into his house, and upon that he acts. The swindler, thereupon, proceeds on his way with a sense of triumph, and cries his bogus extra with redoubled volubility.

That the "extra" swindler is one of the petty annoyances of Metropolitan life is conceded, but he is a pest our citizens should not be called upon to endure. That he obtains all the money he gets by a shameless and cruel pretense, is undeniable, and that his proceedings are in defiance of law and decency, is equally true. At various times he has been arrested, but no determined effort has ever been made to suppress him. It must be done, or we shall soon be inundated with his imitators. A swindle like this, which can be easily practiced with a fair profit, will not always be confined to a few persons. Already there has been an innovation, and the two chief swindlers have been seen in Broadway, when it is most crowded during the afternoon or evening, defrauding the hurrying throngs. Something must be done to abate the nuisance. Our Police, it seems, cannot find GENET, nor track murderers, nor prevent burglaries, nor protect the public from the depredations of thieves of any class. But the force must be good for something. Perhaps the policemen will be more successful in suppressing the extra swindler than in managing weightier affairs. Encouraged by the hope that they will come off with credit in the undertaking, we invite them to set about it without delay.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

"The Man of Honor," at Wallack's Theatre, has been vastly improved by repetition. Some crudities, which were noticeable in the first performance, have disappeared, and judicious curtailments have been made with capital results. Mr. Boucicault is too skilled a playwright not to remedy defects apparent in an early representation of one of his plays, and, accordingly, in this imitation of, or rather adaptation from the French, he has followed his usual custom, and has effected such changes as seemed desirable. The attendance at Wallack's last evening was very large, the *rapport* between actors and auditors complete, and the entire performance was becoming the repute of the company for excellence in polite comedy representations. When Lamb said that amid the many mortifying circumstances gathered about the advance of age, it was something to have seen "The School for Scandal" in its glory, he but gave utterance to a sentiment which every old playgoer will readily understand. Had he, however, lived in our day, and made himself familiar with the comedy company which Wallack's Theatre always possesses, he would have had less occasion for retrospective regrets. In the representation of the comedies of the elder dramatists, as well as those of more modern growth, Mr. Wallack's house has always held an enviable position. "The Man of Honor" has now a fast hold on the sympathies of the public. It is finely acted, and only falls short of perfection by reason of such extravagances on the part of Mr. Polk in the rôle of *Raymond Latour* as have been indicated in an earlier notice. Such excellent personations as Mr. Wallack's and Mr. Gilbert's—the one so admirably graceful and dignified, and the other so mature and finished—need no fresh comment. The remainder of the company fulfill their respective tasks as earnestly and sympathetically as when the play was produced, but, as it is only natural to expect, with greater surety and precision. The commendation which has been heretofore accorded the setting of the play holds good, of course, at present.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

The old English comedy of "Wild Oats" was performed last night at Wood's Museum, with Mr. E. L. Davenport in the character of *Rover*. The house was filled in every part with an enthusiastic and critical audience, whose applause was given with excellent discrimination. The play seemed to be heartily relished, though, like too many of the old school, the plot is full of incongruities. But these are more then atoned for by the rich vein of comic incidents and situations which crop up in almost every scene. There are many excellent rôles in the piece, some of which were fairly rendered by the company which, in the language of the stage, "supported" Mr. Davenport, though, in sober truth, it must be confessed that he gained little by their efforts. For the majority of the characters, were actually murdered; and no higher compliment can be paid to the *Rover* of the hour than the truthful statement that his exuberance of vitality and power of sympathy warmed up the others at intervals to a level of respectable acting. Mr. Davenport is one of those rare beings whose genius is as contagious as flame, and last night he so exerted it that members of the stock company came out in a way that surprised no one more than themselves. As for his own acting, it was worthy of his high reputation. Mr. Davenport is sometimes careless in gesture and in motion, preferring occasional awkwardness to the low art of studied elegance. But his diction is perfect. In the rôle, as the reader will remember, there are hundreds of scraps of plays which not a few *Rovers* give with a power of ranting that is allowable under the circumstances, and this never fails to bring down the bellowing applause of the gods. But this sterling actor gave these fragments as they would have been given by a gifted amateur, viz., with perfect smoothness, but without any aim at effect or point. They were, indeed, declaimed, but so lightly, so delicately, that the tinge of spouting was but just perceptible. Next to this refinement of perception, perhaps, the two strongest features of his performance were his manliness and his sprightliness. The former needs no explanation or comment, but the latter is worthy of distinction, because it was not the result of a perpetual motion—the action of a man suffering from St. Vitus' dance. In every respect it was an excellent performance, revealing clearly the capacity of the actor's art, though it gave but a feeble indication of his powers. These will be better shown by his rendering of *Shylock* to-night.

"OLD FOLKS' CONCERT."

An entertainment of the kind known as "Old Folks' Concerts" was given at Steinway Hall last evening. The singers were twenty-six in number, and were under the direction of Mrs. Caroline Richings-Bernard. They offered a pleasing performance, consisting of solos, part songs, and concerted pieces. As usual, they were attired after the ancient fashion, but there was nothing particularly ancient about the selections, and a saxophone used as a solo instrument, and the announcement that "Ye piano of Steinway, and ye organ of Mason & Hamlin would be played," were not quite in keeping with the times represented by the attire of the vocalists. The audience was large, and there was much applause. A similar concert may be attended to-night.

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PROTECTION OVER THE ISTHMUS TRANSIT—PERUVIAN FINANCES—THE EDUCATION QUESTION IN CHILI—FILIBUSTERING CENTRAL AMERICANS.

The steam-ship Colon, from Aspinwall, brings Panama news to Dec. 21.

COLOMBIA.

Both the city and the State of Panama are quiet. There are rumors of an intended rising in favor of the Conservatives in the interior of the State, but as yet they are without confirmation. From trustworthy, and, it may be said, official sources, it has been communicated at Panama that the recent revolutions in that State, and their pernicious influence on the freedom of the inter-oceanic transit, have excited a considerable amount of discussion in Bogota as to what would be the best measures to take for the future. The general opinion was that the Colombian Government ought to declare the State of the Isthmus national territory, and take the government of it directly into its own hands. It is also said that the Government of the Union had made overtures to the French Minister in Bogota to ascertain whether France would not agree to exercise a protectorate over it, to which the Minister replied that such a duty was more proper for the United States of America. On the whole, in view of the intention of the Constituent Assembly at Panama, in passing the law to define a zone of territory about twenty miles in width, inclosing the line of railroad, with the object of excluding from it all armed revolutionary contests, there is every probability that some action will be taken to secure the immunity of the transit from interruption and future embarrassment, and that could only be done by giving to the whole State a Government adapted to its important position.

The steamer General Sherman is still at Aspinwall, with a prize crew on board, awaiting the arrival of the Rear Admiral commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, in the United States steamer Worcester, when she will be sent home for trial.

Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Reindeer, Capt. Kennedy, arrived at Panama on the 20th inst., from Vancouver, and the United States steamer Omaha from Callao, also arrived the same day. She left Callao on the 7th inst.

The United States steamer Benicia is still at Panama. Capt. Cleary, her former commander, goes home by to-day's steamer, having been relieved by Capt. W. E. Hopkins, from the Mare Island Navy-yard.

PERU.

Up to the 14th inst. affairs in Peru continued quiet. The monetary crisis had not yet ceased, and mercantile matters had not in any way improved. It is said that the Government thinks of issuing Treasury notes in order to relieve the pressure at present existing in money. Guano is being again actively exported, and the house of Dreyfus has resumed payment of its obligations. The Customs, however, are rapidly augmenting, and the railroad works pushed onward. A commission will soon be named to receive the Arequipa and Puno Line, which will establish steam communication between Lake Titicaca and the Pacific. The Government has placed an export duty on nitrate of fifteen cents per quintal, threatening to increase it to twenty-five cents.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The news from Central America by the steam-ship Honduras, which arrived at Panama on the morning of the 20th, is by no means reassuring. The elements of political confusion and international animosity and interference continue to be on the increase. Both diplomatic and armed contests seem to be destitute of any salutary principle, and only founded on the varied views of personal ambition. As soon as it was known that Costa Rica had in view the purchase of the American steamer Montijo from here, Salvador and Nicaragua fortified their sea-ports on the Pacific, and the latter put 3,000 men under arms. As yet no actual hostilities have taken place between Costa Rica and any of the other States of Central America, but the whole press of the allied Republics of Nicaragua, Salvador, and Guatemala, is full of indignant remarks against Costa Rica as the cause of all the evils that threaten the peace of Central America. In the meantime President Guardia, of Costa Rica, has resigned his power into the hands of the designados appointed to replace him. The first of these officers, Señor Gonzales, while in power, issued a circular to all the other Governments, condemning the policy of Gen. Guardia, and proclaiming the peaceful intentions of the Costa Rica people. Gen. Guardia, however, had Señor Gonzales turned out to give place to Señor Barroeta, the second designado, and, besides, caused several respectable families to be banished the Republic. The Republic of Honduras seems never destined to be free from disturbance. President Gonzales, of Salvador, has taken a dislike to Señor Arias, the Provisional President, and caused him to be replaced by Don Ponciano Leiva by a military pronunciamento, headed by Col. Espinoza, at Aguanqueterique. Many of the partisans of Palacios have joined the party of Señor Leiva, while Señor Arias and the people of Honduras are not very well pleased at having a President forced on them by the troops of Salvador. Nicaragua, seeing the complications likely to arise out of this *contretemps*, has sent a Minister, Señor Ayon, to the Republics of Guatemala and Salvador, to endeavor to arrange matters and persuade them to accept an Envoy from Costa Rica. Mr. Williamson, the American Minister to Central America, is doing his best to ward off hostilities, and is said to have gone to Costa Rica for that purpose. The purchase of the Montijo was not completed by the Costa Rican Government, and she will again return to this port. The forces garrisoning the ports of La Union, Salvador, and Amapala, in Honduras, are said to have had a fight, in which several were killed on both sides. The dispute is supposed to have arisen out of the question of the Presidency of Honduras.

OBITUARY.

MR. ISHMAEL DAY.

Mr. Ishmael Day, one of the "Old Defenders," died in Baltimore, Md., on Saturday evening last, at the age of eighty-three years. At the time of the raid of Harry Gilmore into Maryland in July, 1864, Mr. Day was living on his farm in Baltimore County, and acquired national notoriety by shooting a Confederate soldier who attempted to haul down a United States flag floating over Mr. Day's residence. Soon after his house, with its contents, was burned. Subsequent to this occurrence Mr. Day was appointed Inspector in the Baltimore Custom-house, which position he held until his death.

ELISE HOLT.

Elise Holt, a danseuse and burlesque actress, well known on the American and English stage, died on Sunday morning in Pittsburg, of typhoid-pneumonia. Miss Holt was born in London, in July, 1847. She made her first public appearance on the stage of the Surrey Theatre, under the direction of Mlle. Louise, danseuse, in 1863. She then became the pupil of Mlle. Louise, and subsequently made her début as a principal dancer at the Victoria Theatre, an institution which competed with the Surrey for the patronage of the amusement-loving among the refined inhabitants of the borough of Southwark. She came to this country in December, 1868, and made her American début at the Olympic Theatre, Boston, in the burlesque of "Lucretia Borgia, M. D." After remaining in Boston eight weeks, she came to New-York with her burlesque company, and opened with "Lucretia Borgia" at the old Waverley Theatre, since burned down. She remained in New-York some months, went to Philadelphia to fill an engagement there, and afterward sailed for California. On the Pacific coast she remained, giving performances in various cities, about six months; then returned to New-York and sailed for Europe. Last August she came back again, and in the September following commenced an engagement at Wood's Museum. At its expiration she entered on a theatrical tour of the provinces, in which she was engaged at the time of her death.

CONVENTION OF THE DELTA PSI SOCIETY.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—The Fraternity of the Delta Psi, the leading college secret organization, met in convention in this city to-day. Delegates were present from colleges and universities in New-York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Mississippi, Virginia, and Washington. The convention will remain in session to-morrow, and will conclude with a banquet.

THE VIRGINIUS PRISONERS.

THE RESCUED CUBANS IN NEW-YORK.

SCENES AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—THEIR RECEPTION BY THE JUNTA—THE STORY OF THE CAPTURE REPEATED—THE GOVERNMENT ARGUING.

At the Brooklyn Navy-yard, yesterday, there was no little excitement relative to the result of the investigation regarding the Virginius prisoners which was being made by United States District Attorney Bliss, on board the Juniata. At an early hour three gentlemen, representing the Cuban Junta, of this City, presented themselves to the commandant of the Navy-yard and requested permission to go on board and see their friends. Their request was refused them, the commandant saying that strict orders had been issued that until the close of the examination which was being made no communication with the Juniata would be allowed. At a little after 2 o'clock District Attorney Bliss came on shore, and after a short consultation with Admiral Rowan, announced that all those wishing to go on board the ship would be allowed to do so. This permission was quickly taken advantage of by the friends of the Virginius prisoners and others who had been anxiously waiting during the entire morning. When the Navy-yard tug reached the steamer Juniata, the scene was indeed a peculiar one. On the quarter-deck of the war vessel, hanging to the rigging and in the shrouds, scores of dark-faced young Cubans had stationed themselves, and were watching with anxious eyes the little tug that bore to them the few friends of the cause for which they had sacrificed so much. It was generally remarked that the rescued Cubans were very young men, only a few of them being more than twenty-five years of age, and many of them stated that they had not yet reached their eighteenth year. As soon as the tug was made fast to the Juniata an officer from the yard stepped on board and informed the officer in command of the ship that all the prisoners were at liberty to go on shore as soon as they might desire to do so. This order was received with delight on the part of the prisoners, who made instant preparations for their departure. The officer of the deck ordered them all aft on the quarter-deck, and after a blanket and cloth-sack had been given to each of them, their names were called, and as each man answered he was passed over the ship's side to the tug. When all were on board, and the little vessel began to make for the shore, the whole party burst at once into a loud, long, ringing cheer. This was answered by those on board the Juniata, and before the echo of the huzzas had died away, the Navy-yard dock was reached, and the destitute but rejoicing Cubans placed on shore. One or two of them were so weak from sickness that they could not walk; they were tenderly lifted in the arms of loving friends and placed in a carriage that was waiting for them. The rest of the prisoners were placed in line, and under the direction of Hilario Cisnero, Francisco Artage, and V. Mastre, of the Cuban Junta, marched to the Fulton Ferry, and from there to the Cuban Restaurant, No. 76 Pine street. Here the little procession was met by a large party of friends and sympathizers. The meeting between the rescued prisoners and their friends was very affecting. Strong men cried as they clasped in a long embrace those whom they had never expected to see again. There were no distinctions. Aristocratic young Cuban leaders kissed the cheeks of the negroes who had suffered with them, and the English sailors mingled their tears of gladness with their fellow-sufferers of Spanish birth. After the prisoners had been entertained with a hearty supper, they were taken to one or two small hotels in the neighborhood and lodged for the night. They are all dressed warmly in clothes furnished them by the officer of the Juniata, and are generally in better health than could be expected under the circumstances. Seven of the prisoners, who were too sick to be moved, remained on board the Juniata; all the others came on shore. Several of the released prisoners made statements yesterday, which, as they more fully detail the capture of the Virginius and the scenes that followed, are given below:

STATEMENT OF THE ENGINEER, HENRY KING.

Henry King, a native of Chester, England, stated that he arrived in Kingston, Jamaica, in August last. When the Virginius arrived there he was looking for a situation, and hearing that the ship was going on a coasting trip, and was in need of an engineer, he applied for the position. His application was favorably received by Capt. Fry and the Chief Engineer, and in the company of the latter he proceeded to the office of the American Consul and signed the ship's papers. The next day the vessel sailed. He did not know her exact destination, but supposed that she was on a coasting voyage, and would put into a number of ports. He had no idea that she was in the service of the Cubans, and never saw ammunition or arms on board. After the ship had been two day out she began to leak slightly in the forward hold, and she was run into Gernies for repairs. After these were made the ship proceeded to Port-au-Prince and took in provisions. On the way a part of the machinery had broken down, and had to be repaired before the vessel could proceed. The day after leaving Port-au-Prince the Tornado hove in sight on the starboard bow. She was under full sail, but did not seem to have her fires lighted. Some two hours after she first came in sight she began to steam, and it was then evident that she desired to overtake the Virginius. Smoke and flame issued from her red-hot funnel, and she gained rapidly on the pursued vessel. The Chief Engineer then came into the engine-room, where Mr. King was on duty, and telling him the situation of affairs, ordered the stokers to fire up. It was then found that the furnaces were very low, and in order to make steam, hams, shoulders of bacon, and lumps of fat meat were thrown into the fires, but still the Tornado gained rapidly. The Virginius at her best speed only went about eight knots an hour. At this time the sun had set, and it was beginning to be dark. A little after night-fall the first shot was fired from the Tornado. This went wide of its mark, however, and did no damage. Those in the engine-room became very much alarmed. They were quieted by one of the crew, named Thompson, who came to the room and said: "They are near to us, boys, but never fear; I can see the light of Jamaica ahead. We are in English waters. I am an English subject, and they won't dare lay hands on us." Thompson's boast was a vain one; he was afterward shot. He had scarcely finished speaking when a shot from the Tornado struck the smoke-stack of the pursued vessel. Orders were given to stop engines, and soon after the Spaniards came on board. Their Chief Engineer came at once to the engine-room of the Virginius and examined her machinery. He spoke English fluently, and stated that, although in the Spanish service, he was an American citizen. After the engine and boiler had been examined, all the crew and passengers were called aft on the quarter-deck and all their clothes and valuables taken from them. A gold watch and £7 in English money were stolen from Mr. King. After the passengers had been stripped of everything of value in their possession, they were taken on board the Tornado. A part of the crew were left on the Virginius. The next morning he and eleven others were taken out of the hold, where they had been bound, and conveyed on shore. All the other prisoners were found on the pier. After an examination at the prison, Mr. King was taken alone on board the Spanish man-of-war, Bazan. This ship was laying in the harbor about forty yards from the shore, and from her decks he afterward plainly saw the execution of Capt. Fry and the rest of those killed with him. Some of the prisoners who were not killed by the bullets were run through the body by the swords and knives of the brutal soldiers. Three days after the execution, Mr. King was taken to the prison, and remained with the other prisoners until released and placed on board the Juniata.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES A. KNIGHT.

Charles A. Knight, assistant engineer, and his brother, Henry Knight, a deck hand, both of New-York, and Edward Scott, of Salem, N. J., also a deck hand, made long statements last night in regard to the capture of the Virginius. This party and fourteen others were taken to McKinley's Hotel by Capt. Brown, formerly the commander of the Fannie expedition, and located there for the night. They state they were engaged by Capt. Fry in Kingston, Jamaica, to go to Saint Limon, Porto Rico. They signed their papers before the United States Consul on the 23d, and left Kingston and steered direct for Porto Rico. About 2:30 o'clock on the 31st, a square-rigged and apparently sailing-vessel was sighted. Shortly afterward we could see by the black column of smoke that she was a steamer. At this time the Virginius was within forty-five or fifty miles of the Cuban coast. The vessel was immediately put about and steered for the coast of Jamaica. All steam was got up. It was not necessary to burn the furniture of the vessel, as there was plenty of coal on board. The Virginius seemed to hold her own for a long time, and the chase was an exciting one. Nothing was thrown overboard. The engines were worked to their utmost. About 6 o'clock, and when we were very close to Kingston, the Tornado's funnel belched forth flame, and from that time she gained on us wonderfully. Five shots were fired in succession before we stopped, and this we did not do until we were told by the speaking-trumpet, that unless we did so she would fire a broadside and sink the Virginius. It was now 10 o'clock, and Capt. Fry, who had been in consultation with Señors Alfaro, Cespedes, Varona, and Ryan, gave orders to stop. At this time we were in full view of Jamaica. Fifteen minutes later a boat came alongside, and the Second Lieutenant, jumping on board, said to Capt. Fry, "In the name of Spain, I take possession of this vessel." Capt. Fry protested, and presented the ship's papers, but he was told that made no difference. The American flag, which was the only one we ever used on board, was hauled down, and the Spanish ensign run up, the officer remarking that that was the place in which it should always have been.

PROSECUTION BY THE TREASURY AUTHORITIES TO BE INSTITUTED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It has been ascertained from an official source that on the arrival of the Virginius at New-York she will be seized by the Collector of the Port and libeled by the District Attorney, in accordance with instructions already forwarded to those officers. If on judicial investigation it be shown the vessel had a register obtained by fraud, she will be sold, and the proceeds of the sale paid to the United States. Spain can make no claim to the vessel; but if she should, it is positively certain our Government would not entertain such claim. The report that the Spanish Government requires of the United States the restitution of the Virginius and the payment of an indemnity, is not believed in official quarters, no authentic information having been received here to that effect, and, besides, such requisition would be contrary to the terms of the protocol between the two nations. The reference of the Spanish affidavits and other papers by the President to the Attorney General was known only to those present and to Secretary Fish, the matter having been kept secret until the opinion of the Attorney General was delivered to the last-named gentleman on the day of its date, namely, on the 17th inst. The first intimation of such an opinion was furnished to the press four days later, and the full text obtained the next day from the Department of Justice.

THE GOVERNMENT INQUIRY.

Judging from the information obtained last evening by a TIMES reporter from a Government officer, it would appear that the investigation held before Commissioner Davenport on the Juniata was mainly for the purpose of determining the status of the Virginius, and ascertaining definitively whether or not she had been sailing under a false register when captured by the Tornado. If sailing under a false register, she is liable to condemnation under the laws of the United States. The evidence on this point is of a conflicting character. On the one hand there is the affidavit of Patterson, setting forth that he is the owner of the vessel. But this is met by the assertion that Patterson is a mere myth, and that the real owner of the Virginus was Señor Alfaro. His view of the question derived support from the affidavits of several of the captives taken yesterday. All of them, who could testify on the subject, were unanimous in declaring that at the period of embarkation, and during the voyage Alfaro claimed that the vessel was his property. The testimony of Thomas Lindsay, of Canada, according to the amount of credence that can be attached to it, is very important as bearing on this point. He says that Alfaro, after leaving Kingston, frequently admitted to him that he was the owner of the vessel. After the capture he occupied the same cell with Alfaro in the prison at Santiago de Cuba, and Alfaro repeatedly said that the vessel was his property. Lindsay further said that when Alfaro appeared before the court-martial he earnestly urged that the capture of the Virginius was an outrage upon the American flag, and that the Spaniards had not had a shadow of right to seize the vessel or arrest any of the passengers; that the ship was an American vessel sailing under the United States flag, and that her papers were all right. The Spaniards, according to Lindsay's story, were somewhat staggered by the arguments of Alfaro, and sent for the legal adviser of the Government authorities in order to avail themselves of his counsel for their guidance. Between this functionary and Alfaro a hot altercation took place. "You claim to be an American citizen," said the lawyer. "Is that claim well founded?" Alfaro answered, "How could I own an American ship unless I was an American citizen?" Upon this the lawyer and Alfaro joined issue, and, if Lindsay is to be believed, a most unseemly wrangle, in which the members of the court participated, ensued between the pair. Alfaro, Lindsay says, maintained from the first a bold, undaunted front, and always insisted that the capture of the vessel was an outrage upon the American flag. The majority of the other captives who were examined by the Commissioner positively swore that when they embarked at Kingston they had not the least idea that Cuba was the destination of the Virginius. One of the prisoners, a British subject, testified that he and his comrades had gone before the United States Consul at Kingston before embarking, and were assured by him, in the presence of Capt. Fry, that all was right, and that they were perfectly safe in shipping aboard the Virginius. The witnesses also were unanimous in declaring that there were no arms aboard, and that all the stories circulated in regard to the pitching overboard of arms and effects when fleeing from the Tornado were false. The official from whom THE TIMES reporter obtained these particulars said that his own idea was that Alfaro had purchased the Virginius, intending to run her as a packet ship between Kingston and Port Lemon, with the secret determination of, whenever opportunity offered, throwing men and supplies into Cuba.

REAL ESTATE—1873.

From the New-York Express, Monday.

During 1868-'69 real estate was at its height. Property, improved and unimproved, was bought and resold again and again, always returning large profits to those interested. In 1870 speculations grew less, and the transactions have since gradually decreased, so that to-day business is almost entirely confined to legal sales.

To look back and compare the prices of 1869 with those of 1873, the fact is apparent (with a few rare exceptions) that the present asking prices are nearly 100 per cent. over those of 1869. For example: Four lots, east side Sixth avenue, 50.5 feet south of Fifty-fourth street, sold in 1869 for $11,500, and in 1873 for $20,000; one lot south side of Fifty-ninth street, 10 feet west of Sixth avenue, brought in 1869 $20,000, and 1873, $35,000; one lot north side of Fifty-eighth street 100 feet west of Sixth avenue, in 1869, sold for $8,000, and in 1873 resold for $15,000; one lot north-west corner of Eighth avenue and Sixty-sixth street, in 1869, was sold for $25,000, and this year it brought $35,000; one lot adjoining, in 1869, was sold for $16,100, resold this year for $28,000; one lot north-west corner of Second avenue and Seventy-third street, brought, in 1869, $3,650, and resold for $14,000; one lot adjoining, in 1869, brought $5,550, and resold for $10,000; one lot north-east corner of Ninety-second street and Fifth avenue, in 1869, sold at $19,300, and in 1873 at $52,000; one lot adjoining, in 1869, sold at $13,000, and in 1873 at $40,000, &c.

The property located above Ninetieth street and the property in the lower part of the City show but little difference in prices. Real estate, as a rule, is the first to feel the depression in the money market, and is generally the last to enjoy the reaction—in case of forced sales. The knowing ones are satisfied that a change for the better must soon take place, and therefore prefer to carry their property rather than to put it on the market while the present condition of monetary affairs exists, knowing full well at no distant day they will receive the price demanded for it. New-York City can never recede, but must go on, and the value of its real estate increase with its prosperity. The annexation of Westchester, with its rapid transit, and the City of Churches, with its East River Bridge and its attractive surroundings, will make New-York the City of the world; and, by this arrangement, both Westchester and Brooklyn will profit in the increased value of their property.

Extending our borders, by the annexation of Westchester lands, let us, with the searching scrutiny of a prudent business man, look at the probabilities of the future. We have in favor of real estate the natural growth of our City. That, in the past, has made men wealthy, and its potency is still beyond question. The towers of the East River Bridge supply palpable evidence that in a brief period the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn are to be brought into closer contact, to the material advantage of both. And now the bridging of the Hudson River, the initial movement of which was made in laying the corner-stone at Poughkeepsie on the 16th inst., must be placed to the credit side of the opportunity for adding to our wealth, for when the enterprise is completed it will greatly shorten the distance between us and the West, and that naturally will increase the volume of business, rendering necessary increased facilities for trade transactions. The deduction is legitimate, therefore, that this will add to the value of our real estate, and it compels the conclusion that the outlook is exceedingly favorable for those who are fortunate enough to be its possessors, and have pluck and endurance sufficient to induce them to hold it. We think that when public confidence is re-established—and it is daily growing in strength—operations in real estate will become active, and we anticipate a thorough revival of this important interest—a revival that we hope and believe will occur in the coming Spring. Those who invest in real estate, as security for their money, with the certainty of profitable returns thereon, are not subject to the marked fluctuations that attend other values, such as bank and insurance stocks, railroad and mining securities, &c. Real estate passed through the recent panic scathless. It has not depreciated in value, in fact, as we have endeavored to show; and that it must increase is as clear as the noon-day's sun. Naturally, our prosperity is shared in by our neighbors, recent statistics showing that the real property in New-Jersey enhanced in value in a single year, that between 1872 and the present year, over $9,000,000. This is pretty good for the little State, but it will do better hereafter even than that, for as we grow we naturally must take a good deal of its real estate for our business purposes, residences, &c., and the suburban sales that have occurred within its border, were rendered mainly successful through the purchases of New-Yorkers.

JORDAN, MARSH & CO.

PROGRESS OF EXAMINING THE BOOKS.

SUBSTANCE OF THE CHARGES IN THE OFFICERS' AFFIDAVITS—CLERKS OF THE FIRM SAID TO HAVE GIVEN INFORMATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The examination of the books and papers of Jordan, Marsh & Co., seized by complaint of the Government officials, has continued all day, and it is probable that several days will elapse before it is completed. The investigation is carried on in a private room in the United States Court by Detectives Bingham, Kimball, Graves, Davis, and Moorhouse, who have been appointed to this service by Collector Russell in accordance with the law which requires such appointment by this officer. Until the examination is ended and its results are made public through the action of the court, no idea of the amount involved can be gained, and all reports professing to give figures are unworthy of attention. The belief among merchants is as strong to-day as ever that the house is an honorable one, and that it has not been guilty of knowingly perpetrating any fraud. It is strongly suspected that a confidential clerk, who has been intrusted with the foreign business of the house, is responsible for the present trouble. It is, indeed, openly reported on the street and in some of the papers, and the charge directly made that he is an informer. The members of the accused firm, however, are very reticent, and make no statements whatever, leaving their case entirely in the hands of their counsel, but they are not inactive. Being as ignorant of the nature of the charges as any citizen on the street, they have set to work a special detail of copyists in the Clerk's office obtaining transcripts of all the documents filed by the District Attorney, in order that they may obtain some accurate information for themselves.

THE CHARGES.

In the affidavit upon which Judge Lowell granted the order by which the seizure was made, Special Agent Bingham, under whose superintendence the movement was executed, deposes that the alleged frauds are of different classes, and in respect to the different importations of merchandise, that class 1 of said frauds consisted of under and over charges in the invoices, to effect the classification of the imported merchandise, and consequently the rates and amounts of duty to be charged thereon; that he had been called to examine the invoices in the Custom-house, and entries and other official documents; also certain invoices, bills, and letters from the possession of foreign houses from which the merchandise was purchased by Jordan, Marsh & Co., and also certain letters passing between such foreign houses and Jordan, Marsh & Co., concerning the purchase, sale, and prices at which goods were purchased, and other documents, which he has reason to believe are genuine and show the true prices and cost of the goods, and that he finds evidence therefrom showing that goods have been fraudulently imported. He also declares he has seen a letter of the foreign house of Messrs. N. S. Lougee, Grandage & Co., to Messrs. Jordan, Marsh & Co., and an account of Messrs. Lougee & Blair, the successor of the foreign house of Lougee, Grandage & Co., with Jordan, Marsh & Co., and also a memorandum of particulars of under and over charges, furnished by Lougee & Blair, and a certain other memorandum from the foreign house of Lougee, Grandage & Co., dated Aug. 5, 1873, in which undercharges clearly appear, and also a letter to Jordan, Marsh & Co., dated Feb. 17, 1873, from the foreign house of A. Van Bergen & Co., in which undercharges clearly appear. The alleged frauds in class 2, the special agent states, relate to cases in which the costs of cartoons were not added to the invoices, and in some instances were deducted from the invoices. The alleged fraud in class 3, as indicated in invoices and letters from the foreign houses of Messrs. S. Allair & Co., relate to the exportation of merchandise in bond, and its reimportation without change of ownership, and entries by invoice, by which the cost of the goods was stated at less than the actual cost and true dutiable value. The alleged frauds in class 4, as indicated by the original invoices and a letter to Jordan, Marsh & Co. from S. Allair & Co., comprise dutiable goods imported and put into consumption without the payment of any Custom duties thereon. The frauds alleged in class 5, as indicated by original invoices from the foreign houses of S. Allair & Co., Wm. Checkall, Jay & Marshall, and Mellgrove, and a letter from S. Allair & Co., brought over by Mr. Jordan as passenger, relate to goods contained in his trunks, it appearing from the invoices and other sources that the value stated in them was largely in excess of the appraised value upon which duty was assessed. In relation to the frauds alleged in class 6, it is stated that all the goods therein named were dutiable goods, and were entered by means of invoices, in which the cost was declared to be much below the actual cost, as appears by the original invoices and letters. As to the frauds alleged in class 7, it is claimed that by original invoices presented at the Custom-house, and by other invoices, specially furnished to Jordan, Marsh & Co., which have been compared with the originals, and from letters from the shippers, false and fictitious discounts clearly appear. It is also alleged that the frauds were committed knowingly by Jordan, Marsh & Co. The affidavit is supplemented by another, subscribed to by R. M. Kimball, J. W. Davis, G. T. Moorhouse, and Cyrus E. Graves, to the effect that they have aided Mr. Bingham in his examination, and that they believe that the invoices, books, and papers of Jordan, Marsh & Co. will show false invoices, practices, and appliances on the part of that firm.

THE SOURCES OF INFORMATION.

It appears from this that the agent has had access to private letters, invoices, and documents which do not come through the Custom-house, and this fact has cast suspicion on the clerks of the house. The officers state in a mysterious way that they have been aided by secret agents in New-York, but it is believed that this is only a statement to remove suspicion from the real persons. One officer admits that information has been procured from the establishment where the books were seized. The business of the house is proceeding as if nothing had occurred, and arrangements have been made for the use of the books needed for the prosecution of business during the progress of the investigation.

GOOD STANDING OF THE HOUSE.

The press of the city is unanimous in its condemnation of the law under which the seizure was made, and call for a suspension of judgment until the result of the investigation is known. The house has for years stood at the head of the line of business in which it is engaged, and its reputation for integrity and honorable dealing has always been of the best.

RAID ON GAMBLERS.

About 11 o'clock last night Sergt. Blair, of the Second Precinct, with four officers, made a descent on a gambling den on the second floor of the building No. 24 Ann street and arrested the proprietor, Amos Broad, eight players, and all the implements of the game, with the furniture in the room. The Police first tried to gain an entrance to the place through the windows, but found them securely fastened. They then waited until one of the gamblers came out, when they pounced in the door, which the man had forgotten to fasten, and arrested all the players, who insisted that they were only playing "draw poker." Notwithstanding this statement, the Police found seven hundred faro checks, keno cards, and deal boxes. Two tables, several chairs, and a valuable black-walnut bureau were also seized. The following are the names of the men arrested, as given to the Sergeant in charge at the station-house: Amos Broad, keeper, No. 37 Waverly place; John Bennett, clerk, Revere House; Richard Spencer, clerk, No. 35 Bond street; Edward Austin, jeweler, No. 11 Delancy street; Henry Rogers, clerk, No. 121 Clinton place; George Howell, grain merchant, No. 9 Bond street; Theodore Bradley, farmer, Franklin, Delaware County, N. J.; John Pearce, canal boatman, Brooklyn. The prisoners were all held.

THE NEWARK MURDER.

Yesterday morning Coroner Osborne, of Newark, commenced an inquest in the case of Jacob Katd, of Market street, Newark, N. J., whose death on Saturday morning last was by a fracture of the skull, supposed to have been caused by a blow given him by an unknown man on Christmas Eve. The deceased was in full possession of his senses just before he died, and he told several persons that he was attacked by three men unknown to him, from one of whom he received a blow in the head. A number of witnesses were examined yesterday, but the only important testimony was that of the physicians, and Vincent Gabriel, a saloon-keeper of No. 165 Commerce street. The latter testified that Katd was in his place on Wednesday night, in company with three colored men, whom he treated. He displayed some money, and left the saloon soon after the negroes, who parted with him after drinking. Dr. Dodd, the County Physician, who made a post mortem examination of the wounds, and Dr. Coles, who examined the wounds prior to the death of Katd, concurred in the opinion that the fracture might have been caused by a fall. The inquest then adjourned.

TAMMANY HALL.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE FOR 1874.

Tammany Conventions were held last evening in each of the Assembly districts for the purpose of electing delegates to the Tammany Hall General Committee for the year 1874, and also District Committees. The following are the names of those elected to serve on the General Committee:

First Assembly District—John Fox, John Egan, Mathew Beirne, Edward Hogan, Jeremiah Kennedick, Patrick Fitzgerald, Richard Enright, Hugh Kelly, Daniel D. O'Connor, James Sullivan, Charles Atkinson, Morris Jacobs, Thomas Killett, Patrick Dooley, James P. Wilson, Wm. Heddendorf, John Tubbs, Terence Duffy, Dennis Quinn, James Healy, John F. Berrigan, William H. Burns, Michael Madigan.

Second Assembly District—William Walsh, Jeremiah Murphy, Andrew J. White, John Kennedy, Maurice Scanlon, John Fitzpatrick, Maurice O'Connell, James Dunphy, William P. Kirk, Andrew S. Lindberg, Patrick Murphy, Edward Giles, Michael W. Bowen, Martin H. Kearney, John Von Glahn, Owen Fallon, Patrick Lysaght, Martin J. Keese, Patrick G. Geraghty, John Mitchell, Constantine Donoho, George Middleton, Thomas J. Nealis.

Third Assembly District—Ambrose O'Neill, Joseph Shannon, James Hayes, James McGuire, Michael Feeney, Francis McKenna, Daniel O'Reilly, James Conlon, John O'Neill, Diedrich Knabe, Charles M. Clancy, Patrick M. White, John Birmingham, John A. O'Brien, Francis Mangin, James Dougherty, Alexander Patton, Sr., John Lee.

Fourth Assembly District—Edward J. Shandley, Thomas Shields, Edward T. Fitzpatrick, James Ryan, Dennis S. Griffin, Daniel O'Brien, Rhoda S. Brassel, William Colligan, Michael H. Whalen, John Smith, Julius Stich, John C. Keating, Edward Clarkson, Bernard C. Ryan, George J. Brown, Peter Maher, John E. Walsh, Charles Lindeman, Owen O'Rourke, George Linder, Edward Dargan, James Heffernan, Patrick McNamara, John Glass, Philip Collins, John Semcken.

Fifth Assembly District—Edwin R. Meade, Henry Hughes, Ralph Bogart, Henry A. Gumbleton, Charles Luess, George L. Loutrel, William Harney, James Rourke, Joseph Jennings, William H. Berrigan, James Deignan, David S. Paige, John Hanessy, Arthur J. Delany, Edmund M. Plum, John Heely, John H. Statlander, Joseph F. Rogers, Adrian J. Roberts, William Bennett, Bartholomew F. Kinney, William Brandon, Philip Ketterer, James Cavanagh, William Cleary, Daniel Kelly, James Barclay, James Redmond.

Sixth Assembly District—Timothy J. Campbell, James Carrahex, William Clancy, Richard Evans, Lawrence E. Hill, Jacob King, Michael J. Adrian, Charles Gallagher, Jacob Scherding, Michael Maloney, Thomas Brady, Patrick J. McLaughlin, Matthew Patten, John Byrns, William Alt, John H. Hughes, Frederick Zimmer, Moses Mehrbach.

Seventh Assembly District—Martin F. McMahon, John Tully, Algernon S. Sullivan, James W. Collier, Charles W. Upham, Charles Golden, John W. Green, John McCauley, George S. Walsh, Peter B. Olney, H. H. Porter, John C. Williams, John Hampson, Michael F. Dougherty, Vincent C. King, Jenkins M. Schaick, E. L. Parris, Christopher O'Connor, John Shady, James C. Spencer, Charles F. McLean.

Eighth Assembly District—Seth C. Douglass, Stephen Mott, Jr., Martin Nachtmann, Daniel Gruber, Louis Peyser, Thomas Kerrigan, Francis Breckner, Alburtus Wood, Louis Wengenroth, John O'Neill, George Smith, Jr., Robert A. Dillon, Edward D. Gale, August Braun, William Van Duser, Charles Merritt, Jr., Hermann Willmann, Jacob Morton, John Kuntz, Matthew McSherry, Philip Goldman, James Durning, Charles H. Winfield, James Corr, Hulet Odell, John Bredenbach, William Campbell, James Nevill, Joseph Cornell, John W. Rappenhagen.

Ninth Assembly District—Edward Gilon, George A. Jeremiah, William H. Carroll, George W. Morton, Joseph B. Coe, Peter M. Doulon, John J. Gorman, Philip L. Hoffman, John T. Ryan, William H. Gray, William H. Dougan, Isaac Odell, William J. Van Arsdale, Thomas Kanady, Dearborn G. Piper, William Burns, James Fitzpatrick, Thomas D. Bagley, Patrick J. Hanrahan, Andrew J. Mathewson, L. D. Fredericks, Henry E. Klagh, Charles Renville, Edward Lane, Hugh O'Donnell, Samuel A. Lewis, J. Randolph Reed.

Tenth Assembly District—Anthony Eickhoff, John Gush, William B. Maclay, Joseph Koelble, J. W. Guntser, Owen Murphy, Philip Merckle, John D. Dymond, Louis C. Washner, P. M. Connor, Francis V. Euring, George A. Huirich, Charles McNulty, Charles Weltz, Samuel Mullen, John Zahn, John N. Reynolds, Conrad Reidenbach, Silas Sing, Aaron F. Young, Joseph B. Strack, Oliver H. P. Kingsland.

Eleventh Assembly District—Augustus Schell, J. Henry Ford, Oliver P. Buell, Wm. Sauer, Thomas J. Barr, W. J. A. McGrath, John R. Fellows, Edward J. Fennell, David McAdam, Wm. J. Flammer, Nicholas Judge, Michael Shaughnessy, Terence Geary, Patrick McKeon, Bernard K. Murphy, John Morrissey, D. B. Williamson, Robert B. Roosevelt, Bernard Maguire, P. J. Malony, Thomas Lynch, Mengo Diefendorf, George S. Leland, James Wall, Michael Dougherty, Patrick McConnell, Peter Hermon, Thomas Maher, Thomas Mulligan, F. H. Hamilton.

Twelfth Assembly District—Henry Woltman, Joseph Koch, William W. Cook, Isaiah Kaufman, Gerald Fitzgibbon, James McGovern, Nicolaus Schoen, Patrick Keenan, John E. White, Samuel S. Acker, Albert Krauss, Laurence Keenan, Daniel Hanly, Francis Murray, Patrick Reilly, Aaron Aarons, John Keenan, Michael Murray, Patrick Moore, Peter Halpin.

Twelfth Assembly District—Edward L. Donnelly, Sidney P. Nichols, William B. Freeman, William Brennan, Peter Young, James Barker, Thomas Smith, Richard Flanagan, James Gibson, Patrick Gibney, Charles Cowan, Christopher Fine, Robert Borland, T. O'Sullivan, James Harris, William D. Lohmann, William Lamb, William Dall, William Britton, Edward Berrian, Henry Cooney, Joseph H. Horton.

Fourteenth Assembly District—John W. Chanler, Bernard Reilly, Jacob A. Gross, Peter Gillespie, John A. Foley, John Tyler Kelly, John Honey, Sebastian Michael, Thomas Sullivan, Michael Lestrange, Philip Weber, James Daly, Marvin S. Buttles, John M. Hermes, Henry Allen.

Fifteenth Assembly District—Thomas A. Ledwith, Joseph Blumenthal, Edward Brucks, William J. Kane, John H. Tietjen, James J. Deery, Francis Morgan, Thomas Costigan, Charles Conley, John Morris, Michael Fitzsimmons, Peter Sanger, Robert Power, Peter Radley, Edward Fitzpatrick, Henry Alker, William Salmon, James P. Rogers, Andrew Fink, Thomas Daw, Leonard Gatman, Patrick Brady, Patrick Mackey, Richard J. Morrison.

Sixteenth Assembly District—Samuel J. Tilden, Abram S. Hewitt, Ed. Cooper, John Mullane, Maurice J. Power, Bryan McMahon, Ed. Duffy, Alfred T. Ackert, John M. Carroll, Philip Ahearn, Wm. H. Kelly, Frank Fetter, Thos. Reilly, Peter Woods, John N. Hayward, John Cloughlan, Smith Ely, Jr., John Julian, Ed. Hogan, John Hughes, Jacob Seitz, Thos. McKean, Michael G. Fagan, John S. Ryan, Robt. P. Gibson, Michael McNally.

Seventeenth Assembly District—James E. Coulter, Patrick H. Power, Charles McIntyre, Robert J. Brown, Andrew Reid, Lawrence McIntee, Leo C. Dessar, John Duggan, Jr., Arthur Flynn, Martin Buckley, Francis Blessing, John G. Carey, John S. Masterson, Jerome Buck, John Makewen, John M. Calhoun, Frederick Meyer, Twiss Bermingham, James Connolly, Thomas Kerrigan, Frederick Smyth, Thomas Roach, Thomas Ryan, James Hamblin, Thomas Higgins, William Joyce, Charles Feitner, James O'Brien, Michael Harrington, George W. Plunkitt.

Eighteenth Assembly District—John Kelly, Josiah Sutherland, Henry R. David, Dr. O. S. Paine, Robert Hall, Nicholas Killian, Edward Kearney, Henry McCabe, James Anthony, Herman Clausen, Michael Kane, Richard Croker, Thomas L. Feitner, William H. Wickham, William C. Whitney, Patrick Locrum, William Sinclair, Sr., Thomas Cooper Campbell, Henry L. Clinton, Luke Casey, Thomas S. [illegible], J. A. Hallanan, Patrick H. Maguire, David M. Koehler, Peter Seery, Jonathan L. Scofield.

Nineteenth Assembly District—Thos. Dunlap, B. W. Von Voorhis, Thos. O'Callaghan, Andrew Smith, Chas. Borst, B. McDonald, Chas. E. Simms, Edward Roach, R. W. Dowling, Thos. Fenton, Francis Martin, M. F. Cummings, Thos. F. McBride, P. B. Masterson, Thomas Moloney.

Twentieth Assembly District—Wm. C. Conner, Jas. A. Flack, Julius Johnson, Dr. Feodore Mierson, Wm. H. Quincy, Chas. H. Lydus, Thos. Duffy, Geo. J. Wood, S. Goldenburgh, Owen Moran, John Kavanagh, Franz Koehler, John Eagan, John Russell, John D. Coughlin, Jas. L. Miller, P. Donahue, Chas. Hartstran, Jos. Rosenthal, P. Anthony, Wm. Gallagher, Henry E. Barton, Wm. Carberry, Alva A. Bedell, Abram Douedney, Isaac Summers, John D. Cummins, John C. Bushnell, Jos. J. O'Donahue, Louis Soal, Peter Riehl, Robt. McGinnis, Jos. Franklin, Michael Tuomey, Jos. P. Ryan, Matthew Baird, Gershon N. Herrman.

Twenty-first Assembly District—Henry Clawsen, Jr.; Nathaniel Turpenny, John Balmore, John Hart, Chas. Crary, Thos. Vaughan, Wm. McManus, Patrick McGuire, Thos. J. Gayter, Phillip Duffy, Jas. McLaughlin, A. B. Caldwell, Jno. W. Smith, Jno. H. Williams, Jno. Shelley, Peter Kunrich, —— Reid, —— Glasson, M. T. Fitzgibbon, Thomas Fealey, Jno. McCusker, Stephen P. Ryan, Patrick Slaren, Michael Graham, Hugh H. Moore, Thos. McSpedin, Jno. A. Boyd, Jno. McGuire, Thos. Owens, F. V. B. Kennedy, Wm. Hayes, Theodore Henry, Jas. Meagher, Patrick Walsh, Isaac Rosendale, John O'Conner, John Roerke.

Twenty-third Ward, (Morrisania)—Wm. Cauldwell, John Flanagan, James J. Mooney, James Bowen, Thomas Ryan, Mr. Ebling, Chas. Edell, L. W. McGratt, Chas. Monks, John McCarthy, Thos. D. Norris, Michael Lennon, John J. Clark, Jos. H. Gibney.

Twenty-fourth Ward, (Tremont)—Henry D. Purroy, Patrick Crotty, Frederick Grote, Robt. Regan, John Sheehan, M. J. Bridenback, Peter W. Smith, Austin D. Ewen, Michael Dovley.

EXTENSIVE FIRE IN WOOSTER STREET.

Shortly before 12 o'clock last night flames were seen issuing from the windows on the fourth floor of the five-story white marble front building No. 68 Wooster street, occupied wholly by large dealers in furs. The first alarm sounded brought Chief Bates and Assistant Engineers Jacquel and Monroe to the scene. A second alarm summoned all the available force of firemen in the district. Police Commissioner Gardiner and Capt. Williams, of the Eighth Precinct, were in command of the Police force in attendance, which kept admirable order. The fourth and fifth floors of the building were completely gutted, and the greater portion of the goods stored therein were completely destroyed. At one period the fire assumed so fierce a character that it was feared it would break from the rear and envelope the St. Nicholas Hotel laundry, in Mercer street. If this had occurred, a most disastrous conflagration would have resulted. But the firemen, by the hardest work and favored by the fact that the rear of the laundry and the burning building were over twenty-five feet distant, succeeded in confining the fire to the warehouse in which it had originated. Messrs. Julius Larner & Co., occupying the third, fourth, and fifth floors, lost on stock $100,000, insured. Their loss may amount to a larger sum, as they carry a heavy stock. Thos. J. Cook and Richard J. Wood, agents for English fur-houses, occupying the second floor, lose $10,000 on stock; insured. Messrs. Silvester, Brush & Co., the largest fur-dealers in the City, occupying the first floor and basement, lose $50,000 on stock. The building, owned by the Lorrillard estate, was damaged $10,000; insured.

THE ROLLWAGEN WILL CASE.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate Hutchings, the Rollwagen will case again came up for hearing. Dr. Gouden, one of the subscribing witnesses, was re-examined, and in some of the material points contradicted the two other attesting witnesses previously examined. The case was again adjourned.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

Continued from First Page.

accordingly the men went on strike on Friday, the 26th instant. The engineers justify the position they have taken on the ground that they have a right to demand compliance with the terms of the agreement, inasmuch as the company have frequently referred them to that agreement and held them to it strictly in cases where they asked for a modification of rates which seemed to them unjust. They asked at one time for remuneration in cases where they were ordered to get their engines ready for trains which were subsequently abandoned, but this request was refused, as the agreement provided there should be no pay for "runs" not made.

The reduction in pay does not apply exclusively to firemen and engineers. There has been a general reduction of ten per cent. in the wages of engineers, firemen, conductors, brakemen, machinists, yard men, clerks, superintendents, &c. The company say they were desirous to keep all their men employed, and to be able to pay them promptly at the time their pay was due; and to accomplish these things, it was necessary, under the financial stringency, to make the reduction in compensation. They deemed it just to make the reduction fall alike everywhere. It would not be just to reduce the pay of other employes in order to keep the rate of pay to engineers up.

As regards the agreement, they admit such an agreement was entered into, but it was ridiculous to suppose that it was to last forever. There was no specified time mentioned in it, and when there was a change of circumstances affecting the freight traffic of the lines, the company felt justified in revising the rates of pay, and it would be unjust they say to reduce the wages of other employes and leave untouched that of the engineers, because they are an organized body. It is also represented, on the part of the company, that engineers make from $100 to $150 or upward per month, according to the number of runs they make, and that their pay, after the reduction of the ten per cent., is larger than on a majority of other roads. The difference in the length of runs on different roads, the variety of grades, the time occupied, &c., are considerations which make it very difficult to present a just comparison of figures.

On the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and leased lines, the pay of engineers after the ten per cent reduction, is $3 82 per 100 miles run, which it is stated is more than the Lake Shore or Baltimore and Ohio Roads were paying previous to the reduction. Furthermore, the employes in every department of the Pennsylvania Company, and Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Roads, it appears, have been paid promptly and regularly on the usual monthly pay days in full, in cash, throughout the panic, for which between one million and twelve hundred thousand dollars in cash have been disbursed each month.

After the meeting of the Brotherhood of Engineers, which took place at Pittsburg on Saturday morning, Mr. F. H. Gregory, of Columbia, who addressed the meeting, said that the strike was not the work of the brotherhood. The men were striking, he said, for their rights, and the brotherhood gave them their sympathy and would give them their support if necessary. The speaker thought that if the company could buy up railroads and build elegant palace cars, they were able to pay the men the full wages. He had made a calculation, he said, as to what the ten per cent. reduction would amount to, and found that it would make about $150,000 per month. The speaker showed that while the men had received no notice of the reduction until the day before it went into effect, the company had at least eight days' warning of the strike. At Columbus, some of the employes in the shops had been discharged seven or eight days before the strike, because they would not promise to run an engine in case of a strike.

Another speaker said if the company had represented to the committee that they were hard pressed, the engineers would have consented to a reduction for a few months. But they had not done this, and now they must suffer the consequences.

An opinion is prevalent among the engineers that the reduction of wages was not alone the object of the company, but it was their intention by means of it to break up the organization.

The company acknowledge that they had the most trustful and reliable set of engineers that were in the employ of any road, and it will be utterly impossible to replace them with men equally qualified to fill their places. The strikers claim that they worked before the reduction of wages at prices which were considered exceedingly low, simply because they considered it binding; and now that the company have reduced their wages still lower, it is impossible for them to forbear any longer.

The strikers claim that they can wait as long as the road can afford to lie idle. They say that their mode of life is rather hazardous, and for a life-assurance policy they are compelled to pay extra rates. The time figured upon the schedule of trains by no means represents the time required of them as a day's work. There are numberless things required when they are not on the road. The general care of the locomotive, the keeping in order the head-lights, the packing of the boxes, &c., devolve upon them, and consume a great deal of time. Many necessary failures in making regular trips, chargeable in no way to the men, are counted against them, as if the fault were not the road's fault.

They also suffer, they say, great loss, as they are kept idle while their engines undergo repairs in the work shops.

Some of the best of the engineers, it is said, regret the movement, but they are compelled to join it in consequence of the rules of the brotherhood. The Superintendent of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Road says there was not the slightest justifiable cause for a strike on the part of the engineers at this time. The reduction in wages was universal just now, or almost so, and was submitted to in nearly every department of labor by all classes. He couldn't see why the engineers should, of all classes, be exempt from the effects of the hard times. The wages paid to freight engineers has been $5 50 a trip on the Pan Handle, $5 25 on the Vincennes, and to passenger engineers per trip $4 25, the wages for this class being the same on both roads. This schedule was lowered ten per cent. on the 1st of this month, but Mr. McKenna claimed the wages were still pretty good for hard times, the more so as the passenger engineer made the trip in six hours' time. He thought the efforts of the brotherhood to have their wages raised was owing to the fact that they had a strong organization among themselves, whereby they hoped to effect their object, and not because they were more deserving than any other class of railway employes.

Mr. J. L. Case, Chief Engineer of the order in Indianapolis, says the strike was not caused altogether because of the reduction in wages. This, he says, all were willing to accede to, well knowing that a reduction was a matter of necessity. While willing to work for less at present the members of the brotherhood were unwilling to have the reduction made permanent. The members in the employ of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Company, therefore, selected representatives from each division of the order and instructed them to interview General Manager McCullough at Pittsburg. The delegates, when they requested leave of absence from their duties, in order to confer with the magnate, were told they could not have it, and if they went upon their errand they might consider themselves discharged. The committee met, however, a few days ago at Columbus, Ohio, the Indianapolis Division being represented by A. J. Conley. The delegates in turn selected A. J. Sample, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road, to confer with Mr. McCullough, who not only gave them no satisfaction, but gave orders for the immediate discharge of the men upon returning to their respective places of duty. The different divisions of the brotherhood felt called upon to sustain the men they had called to act for them. The discharge of the men, they claim, is one of the principal grounds for quitting their places, and their reinstatement is one of the points insisted on as a condition before resuming work. Mr. Case states that had the delegates been given their engines and a promise given that wages would again be raised to ante-panic rates when the money stringency was over, that all would have been well and no strike would have ensued.

THE GLOUCESTER FISHERMEN DROWNED DURING THE YEAR.

GLOUCESTER, Mass, Dec. 29.—Yesterday being the last Sunday of the year, it was deemed a fitting occasion for a religious service in remembrance of the 184 hardy mariners who helped to man the Gloucester fishing marine for the year 1873, and who were added to the long list of the victims of the sea. The several Pastors and congregations in the town joined in a union service in the afternoon, in the town hall, which was filled by a deeply sympathetic audience. The Unitarian, Congregationalist, Baptist, Methodist, and Universalist clergymen took part in the services, which were solemn and interesting.

WHY NOT?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a poor doctor, a graduate of the "regular school." I have paid hundreds of dollars for my education, which money the City has derived benefit from; besides, I have spent several years in public institutions, giving my services to the sick poor gratuitously. Now I have set up for myself. Owing to the hard times and the peculiar monetary condition of affairs I am unemployed, and can get no work. People will not send for me, for they cannot afford to be sick, or they doctor themselves, or they die without medical aid. I find it difficult to get along, to support my growing family. Sir, the City owes me a living, and I demand work. Medical and surgical cases will pay. I must have bread or blood. A meeting must be called of all the unemployed doctors of the City, and the Common Council required to furnish them cases of sickness, with pay. Let the City be districted, and the poor M. D.'s be appointed to take charge of the sick poor in those districts, the Common Council to foot the bills, either so much a day or so much a case. Why have we not as much right to demand work as laborers? Are we not skilled laborers? AN UNEMPLOYED M. D.

THE PRODUCE TRADE OF CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A review of the produce trade of Chicago for the past year is published this morning. The receipts of grain during the year were 96,731,598 bushels; shipments, 91,035,703 bushels. The receipts of hogs were 4,360,000 head; cattle, 765,000 head; sheep, 300,000 head; lumber, 1,064,993,000 feet. The total value of all the produce received during the year is, in round numbers, $240,000,000.

Giesler & Co.

"Dry Sillery," "Gold Label," and "Extra Superior Dry" for sale by the trade, and by
PURDY & NICHOLAS,
No. 43 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Chocolat Menier—Menier's Cocoa.

Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. MENIER'S COCOA FOR BREAKFAST. Depot No. 45 Beaver st.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

A good cup of Cocoa is easily had, if you will insist on your grocer furnishing W. BAKER & CO.'S BREAKFAST COCOA.—*Advertisement.*

Not an Alcoholic Wash.

BURNETT'S MATCHLESS COCOAINE,
A perfect hair-dressing.—*Advertisement.*

LAMBREQUINS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, NEWEST STYLES.—Prices in all our departments reduced to suit the times.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
—*Advertisement.* No. 724 Broadway.

The "Elastic Truss" sold at Pomeroy's, No. 744 Broadway, for $3, is warranted the best made.—*Advertisement.*

Baker's Chocolate.

If you wish the best Vanilla Chocolate, get Baker's.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

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SOOTHING SYRUP to give rest and health to her child. It not only relieves the child from pain, but regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and will carry the infant safely through the critical period of teething.

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NEW OPERA, TRAVELING, AND EVENING HAT
Is made of fine felt, can be thrown into cap-form to protect the eyes. When not in use, can be put in the pocket. Just what is now wanted for evening wear.
WARNOCK & CO., No. 519 Broadway.

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at prices to suit the times. Call before purchasing.
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WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, FLORIST, No. 1,213 Broadway, will have on hand a splendid assortment of baskets of flowers for New-Year's presents. Please give your orders early, as flowers will be scarce.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

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WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
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Happy New-Year, Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Boots, Shoes, India-rubbers, and Gents' Toilet Slippers at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 3 Union squre.

Blotches, Pimples, Eruptions, cured by Dr. PIERCE'S GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

IRWIN—JENNINGS.—On the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Draper, St. Andrew's Church, SAMUEL J. IRWIN to AMANDA JENNINGS.

DIED.

BENSON.—At Milburn, N. J., on the 28th inst., BENNIE L., only son of Col. Benjamin W. Benson, in the 14th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his father's residence, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M. Trains from foot of Barclay st. at 11:20 A. M.

BRAINE.—In Brooklyn, Dec. 27, 1873, BRUCE ARDEN, youngest son of Commander D. L. Braine, United States Navy, aged 9 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av. and 10th st., New-York, on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 3 P. M.

BRIGHAM.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 29, EDWARD D., son of Dennis and Harriet C. Brigham, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 120 Pacific st., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M.

BEEBE.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1873, LUCIA F., wife of Asel Beebe, in the 73d year of her age.

Her remains will be interred in Bethel, Conn. Funeral services at the Congregational Church, at 1 o'clock, Wednesday, 31st inst. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral. Also, a short service at No. 365 Gates av., Brooklyn Tuesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

BRINKERHOFF.—At Poughkeepsie, Dec. 28, TUNIS BRINKERHOFF, in the 83d year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 82 Cannon st., Wednesday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Hopewell for interment. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

BROWN.—On Saturday, Dec. 27, Eliza Brown, widow of the late Henry W. Brown.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles C. Shelly, No. 16 Third avenue, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

BOGGS.—At Perth Amboy, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, of bilious remittent fever, ROBERT NEILSON, son of J. Lawrence and Cornelia B. Boggs, aged 11 years 3 months and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Peter's Church, Perth Amboy, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1:30 o'clock, without further invitation. Trains leave Cortlandt and Desbrosses Street Ferries, New-York, at 10 o'clock A. M., and return at 4 P. M.

CHRIST.—In Mentone, Italy, Dec. 28, 1873, GEORGE CHRIST, of New-York.

CLIREHUGH.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 29, REBECCA, wife of John C. Clirehugh.

Funeral services at No. 158 Fourteenth street, South Brooklyn, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

DEACON.—In Jacksonville, Fla., Friday, Dec. 26, JOHN W. DEACON, son-in-law of the late E. B. Jayne.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DECKER.—At Orange, N. J., on Friday evening, Dec. 26, ALFRED DECKER, late of this City, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, Brick Church, Orange, on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. Trains leave from foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 9:40 A. M.

MEIGHAN.—Mr. THADDEUS W. MEIGHAN, journalist, on Sunday, Dec. 28, aged 51 years and 3 months.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

MINTURN.—On Saturday afternoon, PENELOPE, daughter of the late Benjamin G. Minturn.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, Wednesday, 31st inst., at 10:30 A. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 20th st. and 6th av.

MORRISON.—On Monday, Dec. 29, SCOTT MORRISON, in the 52d year of his age.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 40 East 66th st. Remains will be taken to Worcester, N. Y., for interment.

McFARLAND.—At the residence of his parents, No. 345 West 24th st., HARRY, youngest son of Joseph and Mary McFarland, aged 3 years, 4 months, and 2 days.

Friends of the family and members of Templar Lodge, No. 203, F. and A. M., are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—On Sunday morning, Dec. 28, 1873, at No. 12 Gramercy place, of pneumonia, WILLIAM E. MARSHALL, son of the late Rev. Joseph D. Marshall, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services from the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MALCOLM.—On Friday evening, the 26th inst., MARY ADAM, daughter of James F. and Caroline M. Malcolm, in the 16th year of her age.

Her funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No. 17 East 80th st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend.

MOUNT.—On Friday evening, MARIA BRANSON, widow of the late Richard E. Mount, aged 81 years.

Funeral from Trinity Chapel on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

RAYMOND.—At Walton, Delaware County, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1873, LEWIS RAYMOND, aged 96 years, 6 months, and 14 days.

REEVES.—On Sunday night, MARY FRANCIS, wife of Robert C. Reeves, in the 32d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services on Wednesday, the 31st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from residence, No. 324 East 121st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

ROGERS.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Dec. 27, BOARDMAN H., son of Thomas P. and Phebe B. Rogers, aged 31.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father-in-law, George McKibben, No. 333 West 31st st., on Tuesday at 3 P. M.

SCHWAB.—At Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, Dec. 27, EMMA, wife of Christopher Schwab, and daughter of Charles Baker, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 South 9th st., on Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 1 o'clock.

TALBOT.—On Monday morning, Dec. 29, after a three days' illness of diphtheria, WILLIE FANNING, only child of Marcus H. and Emilie Talbot, aged 3 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his grandfather, William Fanning, Esq., are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his parents, No. 25 East 48th st., on Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 9:30 o'clock.

VERNON.—On Saturday, 27th December, ANNA VERNON, widow of the late Edward Vernon, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 30th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, Edward Vernon, on Belmont av., west of Bergen av., Jersey City Heights.

WOODS.—On Sunday morning, the 28th inst., suddenly, JAMES H. WOODS, of this City, in the 74th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from No. 49 East 21st st. on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Geneva, N. Y., for interment.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Long Island, Dec. 29, 1873, ELIZABETH, infant daughter of Philip and Elizabeth White, aged 1 year, 4 months, 23 days.

The friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral services, Wednesday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M., at No. 358 Pearl st., Brooklyn.

WHITING.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1873, EMMA, daughter of the late Capt. Samuel S. Whiting.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services Tuesday, Dec. 30, at 2 o'clock, at the residence of her brother-in-law, G. F. Henshaw, No. 92 Cambridge place. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., Wednesday morning. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 o'clock.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A
MIDSUMMER-NIGHT'S DREAM.
By WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.
With Illustrations by Alfred Fredericks. 1 vol., 4to.
Cloth, extra gilt, price $7 50; morocco, extra, $12.

From Harper's Magazine.

Among the most exquisite of all books of wood engravings of the season is, "A Midsummer-Night's Dream." In all the publishers can do, this work is truly a gem.

From the Tribune.

The fairy scenes are very beautiful; Bottom's wonderful "translation" is represented in eight or nine graphic and most humorous delineations; the scenes at Athens, and in the wood near it, are superb pieces of landscape, and the entire work, in its conception and execution, is as delicate, and at the same time as sumptuous as is called for by the nature of the subject.

From the World.

"A Midsummer-Night's Dream" is one of the beautiful books of the season. Mr. Fredericks has performed his part exceptionally well. He has not only contented himself with interpreting the most delicate conceits and subtlest humor, but he has interpreted them so that even the text shines clearer for his pencil.

From the Express.

Among the holiday books of the season, Messrs. Appleton & Co. have published the above. Nearly every page is illustrated, and the book will, undoubtedly, be a favorite Christmas gift with those who appreciate Shakespeare, and have a taste for fine engravings.

From the Times.

As a work of art we have not met with anything among recent books for presentation, which is superior to this. It is a handsome 4to, in the highest style of typography, embellished with a multitude of illustrations of most excellent design and execution, and finished in all respects in the most perfect manner.

From the Evening Mail.

Altogether a book has been produced which is a credit to artist and publisher, and must prove a welcome delight to the cultured reader.

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By AIMÉ HUMBERT.
Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey, and edited by H. W. Bates.
One vol., 4to. Illustrated by 207 Drawings by Italian and French Artists, and Sketches from Photographs.
PRICE..........$15

The richly-illustrated work on Japan, of which a translation is now offered to the English-reading world, has acquired high estimation on the Continent of Europe, for the evident fidelity with which it portrays the scenery of this interesting country, and the varied life of this singular people. Its author, M. Aimé Humbert, obtained his copious material during a residence of two years in the country, in 1863-1864, as Minister of the Swiss Republic; availing himself of the privilege of traveling outside the barriers of the foreign settlement at Yokohama, a privilege at that time exclusively accorded to diplomatists of the treaty powers, to obtain subjects for his pen and pencil in quarters inaccessible to the ordinary inquirer. How genially he appreciated all he saw, and how pleasantly he communicates the knowledge he acquired, will be understood by all readers of the following pages.

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SHELDON & CO., No. 677 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR ON NASAL CATARRH.—AN abstract from a work on THROAT DISEASES, now in preparation—has been published by A. N. WILLIAMSON, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. It may be obtained GRATIS on application, with stamp, to the author, No. 137 East 17th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

HARRIS' "P. P." WHISKIES ARE REDISTILLED in vacuo at 85° Fahrenheit. Medal and diplomas awarded. Indorsed by medical faculty and scientists. No other liquors are pure. Physicians and heads of families invited to call and see machinery, process, and samples, at the company's works, 641 Hudson-st.

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R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Dec. 29, R. V. Harnett, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of E. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., referee sold an unfinished four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, 20 by 60, situate on East Seventy-third street, north side, 72 feet west of Madison avenue, for $1,600 over and above incumbrances, amounting to $27,300, making the total price realized $28,900—a fair price. The purchaser was James Earle, son of the plaintiff in the legal action. Wm. Kennelly, under a similar court decree, Wm. H. Gardner, Esq., referee, also sold a two-story and brick basement frame house, with lot, 25 by 102.2, located on East Seventy-sixth street, south side, 375 feet east of Second avenue, for $1,900 over and above incumbrances of $2,600, making $4,500 in all, to Jacob Eschlimann. No other sales were effected, the resale noticed of property on East Forty-third street, east of Madison avenue, by W. H. Blackwell, not taking place, the case having been settled.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales announced for to-day are the following:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Daniel M. Van Cott, Esq., Referee, of a plot of land, with building thereon, known as "The Friends' Meeting-house," situate on Chambers street, south side, the plot extending through to Rose street, between Pearl and Duane streets. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of the house and lot No. 52 Rose street, adjoining above, lot 24 by 73 by 19 by 83.11. Also, similar sales, R. C. Beamish, Esq., Referee, of the following property: Four lots, together forming a plot in size 102.2 by 100, on Second avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-sixth street; four lots, together forming a plot 102.2 by about 93.6, on the Grand Boulevard, south-east corner of Eighty-second street, and a house and lot, 25 by 87, on Delancey street.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. E. Stiger, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 25 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, and two lots, together 50 by 99.11, on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth street, south side, adjoining above, in rear, 315 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court partition sale, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, of eight parcels of land, with buildings, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike and Division streets.

By B. P. Fairchild, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of one lot, 19.4 by 102.2, with building, on West Twenty-third street, north side, 320 feet west of Eighth avenue.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending this Saturday, Dec. 27, plans for new buildings have been approved, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Forty-eighth st., north side, 250 feet east of Eleventh avenue, two brick tenements, each five stories, each 25 by 58; John Ross, owner.

East Ninth street, (rear,) No. 720, one brick workshop, one story, 16 by 15; Henry Biebeck, owner.

West Thirty-seventh street, south side, 325 feet east of Ninth avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; Wm. J. Guentner, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the four buildings above enumerated, $42,350.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 63 Attorney street, unsafe chimneys; John G. Attridge, agent.

No. 87 Attorney street, unsafe chimneys; John G. Attridge, agent.

No. 49 Attorney street, unsafe chimneys; John G. Attridge, agent.

No. 51 Attorney street, unsafe chimneys; C. Boettigheimer, owner.

No. 243 West Fourth street, unsafe chimneys; C. H. Gordon, owner.

No. 37 Roosevelt street, unsafe chimneys; Thomas Fitzsimmons, owner.

No. 83 Chrystie street, unsafe chimneys; Jacob Carsdy, agent.

No. 94 Avenue B, unsafe chimneys; John G. Attridge, agent.

Chrystie street, building north-east corner of Delancey, unsafe east wall; F. W. Loew, owner.

No. 5 Avenue B, rear, unsafe south wall; Thomas A. Stringer, owner.

Prince street, building north-east corner of Marion, unsafe front on Prince street; E. H. Ludlow & Co., agents.

No. 325 Fifth avenue, unsafe chimneys; estate Paran Stevens, owner.

No. 327 Fifth avenue, unsafe chimneys; estate Paran Stevens, owner.

No. 2 East Forty-fourth street, unsafe roof of extension; Paran Stevens, owner.

No. 143 East Twenty-ninth street, unsafe chimneys; Isaac E. Schneider, lessee.

Nos. 169 and 170 Elizabeth street, unsafe chimneys; Eugene Ketoltas, owner.

No. 421 Cherry street, unsafe front and east walls and chimneys; Eugene Ketoltas, owner.

No. 459 Fourth avenue, unsafe rear wall; Charles Ebersbach, agent.

No. 209 Canal street, unsafe front wall; Wm. G. Smith & Co., owners.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, DEC. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 unfinished 4-story b. s. front house and lot, East 73d st., n. s., 72 ft. e. of Madison av., lot 20x60	$28,900

By Wm. Kennelly.

1 2-story and bk. basement frame house and lot, East 76th st., s. s., 375 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 25x102.2	$4,500

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Dec. 27.

Monroe st., No. 171, s. s., 190 ft. w. of Attorney st., 20x75	$800
48th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 12th av., 25x100.5	3,000
42d st., s. s., 408.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9	14,000
79th st., s. s., 366 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x102.2	23,000
110th st., s. s., 87 ft. e. of 4th av., 21x100.11	10,000
2d av., w. s., 25.2 ft. n. of 120th st., 25.3x105	10,000
8th av., s. e. corner of 28th st., 17.10x65	1,200
9th av., w. s., 43 ft. n. of 47th st., 25x85	12,500

LEASES RECORDED.

43d st., s. s., 270.10 ft. w. of 5th av., 20.10x100.5, 15 years, Hoffman lease, 1865	$20,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WITH POSSESSION MAY 1, 1874, the extra-wide and first-class banking building, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway, adjoining the Metropolitan Bank, corner of Pine st.; the lot is about 37x100 feet, covered by a marble-front six-story building, with large and complete vaults on the first and second stories, built up on solid foundations from sub-cellar; has steam engine under front sidewalk giving steam heat throughout the building; the first floor, about level with the sidewalk, and the second floor, are especially adapted for banking or insurance business. This property can be delivered on the 1st of May next, if sold before Feb. 1, ensuing. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located, in Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order, replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $17,000. Also, several medium first-class three and four story stone-front houses on best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 290 Hudson st.

LOTS FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR FOUNDRIES, Manufactories, Chemical Works, &c.—Large blocks of lots, with bulkhead water front, suitable for large foundries or factories; also blocks of lots suitable for dwellings; prices low and terms very easy. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, STORAGE STORES—Stores Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, adjoining Hamilton Ferry. Apply to JOHN BERRY, No. 72 Liberty st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SALE OF BUILDINGS.

The buildings, &c., on the line of 116th st., to be removed in consequence of the widening of the same, between 8th and Riverside avs., will be sold at public auction on the ground, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. For particulars apply to GEO. M. VAN NORT, Commissioner of Public Works.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—NO. 55 CHAMBERS ST., ONE DOOR from BROADWAY, and running through to READE ST. Possession Feb. 1, 1874. Also, STORES Nos. 588 and 592 BROADWAY, in METROPOLITAN HOTEL building. Apply to ALEX. T. STEWART'S AGENT, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 M. and 3 P. M.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

ELEGANT STORES ON 5TH AV., ON A CORNER near 23d st.

ALSO,

two new stores on 5th av., near 27th st.; also, new and elegant stores on Union square; also, stores on Broadway for wholesale and retail business, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

OFFICE TO RENT.—FROM FIRST JANUARY; A well-lighted and cheerful office, partially furnished, suitable for a foreign commission house, can be had at No. 191 Church st., south-east corner of White st. Apply to J. BULLOCK and J. B. LOCKE, on the premises.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS FIVE-STORY MARBLE store, No. 724 Broadway, opposite the New-York Hotel; size, 26x130; possession 1st February next. Apply to JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 7 Warren st.

FIRST-CLASS BASEMENT FOR VALUABLE storage in the under basement of the Marquand Building, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty st., near the Evening Post Buildings; also of rooms, fifty feet square; dry, light, burglar-proof, and private. Apply to the janitor, room No. 29.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY THE ADVERTISER, A FURNISHED house, in good neighborhood; rent not over $2,000 per year. Family is small; no children. Possession wanted 1st of February. Address A., Post Office Box No. 1,479.

DRY GOODS.

Twenty-third Annual Greeting.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

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CLEARING OUT ALL THEIR

Toys & Fancy Holiday Stock,

25 PER CENT. DISCOUNT

ON EVERY PURCHASE OF ONE DOLLAR AND UP.

Edward Ridley & Son,

309, 311, 311½ Grand, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen St.

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☞ Grand street cross-town line of cars stop at the door—five minutes' ride from Broadway.

REDUCTION IN PRICES

At the Great East Side Establishment.

Lines of all Silk Ribbons, at 15c., 20c., and 25c.

All Silk Gros Grain Sash Ribbons, 31c., 50c., 75c.; SEVEN INCHES WIDE.

10,000 Ladies' Windsor Ties, 25c. each.

2-Button Kid Gloves, 85c. pair. Warranted.

Ladies' and Gents' Opera Gloves

FOR PARTIES AND BALLS, 85c., $1, and $1 25.

Gents' Lined FUR TOP, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2 up.

Raynier's Dog Skin, $1 50 pair.

Ladies' and Gents' Castor Gloves, 75c. and $1 pair.

One Button Kid Gloves, 45c.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Ladies Linen Handkerchiefs.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Collars, Sleeves, Made-up Lace Goods.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Silver Ware.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, Russia Leather Cases, Portemonnaies, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, &c., &c.

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20 PER CENT. off on Toys!
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20 PER CENT. off on Vienna Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on French Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on Real Bronzes!
20 PER CENT. off on Velvet and Satin Bon-Bon Boxes!
20 PER CENT. off on Vienna Leather Goods!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Pearl Fans!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Ivory Fans!
20 PER CENT. off Fine Real Lace Fans!

This discount will be taken off from our prices of last week, and will be continued

MONDAY, Dec. 29.
TUESDAY, Dec. 30.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31.

A fine stock of Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosieries, and Gloves, Perfumery, Toilet Goods, Jet Goods, Housekeeping and Housefurnishing Goods, well adapted for the Holidays.

Try our LA FORGE GLOVE!!

Try our LA FORGE GLOVE!!

All the new party shades now in. Ladies' Two-Button, 98 cents a pair.

A new pair given for all that rip or tear.

PIC A complete stock of imported and do- NIC
PIC mestic Canned and Dried Fruits, Pre- NIC
PIC served, Potted Meats, Pickles, Oils, Sal- NIC
PIC ads, Flavoring and Relishes, Figs, Crack- NIC
PIC ers, Sardines, Olives, Jellies, Sauces, and NIC
PIC many other delicacies, at prices that will NIC
PIC astonish experienced housekeepers who NIC
PIC have been paying high prices for their NIC
PIC goods at Grocery Stores. Confectionery, NIC
PIC &c., &c. NIC

Store closed at 6 P. M.

R. H. MACY & CO.,

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

10

PER CENT. DISCOUNT

CONTINUED.

LACES, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.

MILLER & GRANT,

NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th st.—FULL LINE OF WINTER FASHIONS. New ATTRACTIONS. New REDINGOTES, Patterns, with CLOTH MODELS, now ready. Patterns fitted to the FORM warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

In watches, diamonds, solid silver-ware, coral and gold jewelry, cuckoo, French and American clocks; great varieties at

FRANKFIELD & CO.'S, Jewelers,

6th av., corner 14th st., and 8th av., corner 20th st.

N. B.—We manufacture our own goods, and retail them at manufacturer's prices.

PRINTING.

100 BUSINESS CARDS SENT TO ANY ADDRESS for 25 cents. Address S. F. DAYTON, Crown Point, Essex County, N. Y., Post Office Box No. 145.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, DEC. 26, IN THE TRADESMEN'S National Bank, a POCKET-BOOK, containing about $3,000. The loser is not the owner of the money, but is held responsible for the loss; he is a poor man, and would be ruined should the money not be recovered. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, corner Reade and Broadway.

DIAMONDS LOST.—LOST, ON FRIDAY, 26TH inst., probably in the lower part of the City, a pair of well-matched BRILLIANTS, of fine quality, weighing, together, 10 karats; they were unset, and folded in a white paper. A liberal reward will be paid for their return to SMITH & HEDGES, corner of Broadway and Maiden lane.

LOST—A LARGE, WHITE WATCH DOG, ANSWERS to the name of "Truthful." Whoever returns him to owner, C. W. ROBINSON, No. 76 West 53d st., will receive $10 reward. No questions asked.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION

RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

INVESTMENT.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1882.

A Limited Amount for sale at 87 1-2.

Paying the investor over 9¼ per cent. per annum.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, BANKERS, A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

PROPOSALS FOR $4,210,497 55 CONSOLIDATED Stocks of the City and County of New-York, for the purpose of providing means for paying the Bonds of the City and County, maturing Jan. 15, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's Office until TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of four million two hundred and ten thousand four hundred and ninety-seven dollars and fifty-five cents, viz.:

Consolidated Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 441, laws of 1872; and chapter 322, laws of 1871	$3,390,497 55
Consolidated Stock of the County of New-York, authorized by section 2, chapter 756, laws of 1873; section 4, chapter 444, laws of 1872; and chapter 323, laws of 1871	820,000
Total	$4,210,497 55

Interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of June and December in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the 1st day of December, 1896.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Consolidated Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Controller.

For full information, see advertisement in the *City Record.* ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, Controller's Office, Dec. 23, 1873.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT this office till noon on SATURDAY, the 3d of January next, for THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, in the First Mortgage Bonds of this company. These bonds will be issued in the form of COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each, or of REGISTERED BONDS of $5,000 and $10,000 each, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable on 1st of January and 1st of July, principal due in 1903. The MORTGAGE by which they are secured is a FIRST LIEN upon the entire railroad property and franchises of the company. Each proposal should be sealed and properly indorsed, and should state the kind and denomination of bonds wanted, and the name in which registered bonds are to be issued should be accurately given. Each must be accompanied by a check for a sum equal to FIVE PER CENT. on the amount of the bid, such sum to be applied toward payment in case of acceptance, and to be returned in case of rejection. The bonds will be ready for delivery on SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at this office, when and where the balance must be paid, without interest. The company reserves the right to reject all proposals offered.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the undermentioned companies bearing the traffic guarantee or obligation to purchase of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada are hereby informed that the sums mentioned below have been appropriated from traffic to the 31st October, 1873, by the said Great Western Railway Company, for the purchase of such bonds, pursuant to the agreements between said companies respectively and said Great Western Railway Company of Canada and the Michigan Central Railroad Company, and that the said Great Western Railway Company require proposals for sale of such bonds, which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, up to the 15th January, 1874:

Detroit, Hillsdale and Indiana Railroad Company	$4,211 45
Detroit, Eel River and Illinois Railroad Company	24,255 82

JOSEPH PRICE, General Manager, Great Western Railway Company.

1st December, 1873.

ILLINOIS AND IOWA FARM MORTGAGES, PAYING TEN PER CENT.

Running from three to five years.

First lien on Improved Farms. Interest payable semi-annually at our office.

DAVIDSON & BEECHER,

No. 26 BROAD ST., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

CONTINENTAL FIRE INSURANCE STOCK FOR SALE BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER OF 46TH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Metropolitan Gas-light Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, corner of Broadway and 46th st., on MONDAY, Jan. 12, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

The transfer-books of the Company will be closed on the evening of Saturday, Dec. 27, 1873, and reopened Tuesday morning, Jan. 13, 1874.

O. F. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank and inspectors of elect on for the ensuing year, will be held at their banking-house TUESDAY, the 13th day of January, 1874. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this bank, for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

By order of the Board. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

VIRGINIA AND LOUISIANA.—PAST DUE coupons, payable at their respective Treasuries, collected or bought outright. Also, TENNESSEE past due bonds and coupons funded into new funding bonds by JOHN B. MANNING, Member New-York Stock Exchange, No. 5 New-st.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME ST.,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS institution for the ensuing year and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at the banking-house on Wednesday, Jan. 8, 1874. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. By order

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-room, No. 407 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874, from 1 to 2 P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1874, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF AMERICAN EXPRESS Trust Certificates, and those who have surrendered the same to the Company, are requested to advise with the Committee of Scripholders, care of Taussig, Fisher & Co., at No. 32 Broad st., New York City.

$50,000 WORTH OF HARLEM STOCK down to par, at the one-price clothing-house, No. 70 Fulton st., corner Gold, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK,

Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.

Particular attention paid to the investment of

ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,

AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.

Buy and sell upon commission

GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,

and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.

First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.

EUGENE N. ROBINSON, GEORGE H. CHASE, THOMAS B. ATKINS, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN

GOLD 7 PER CENTS.

ALSO,

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis

CURRENCY 7 PER CENTS.,

GUARANTEED, PRINCIPAL & INTEREST,

BY THE

Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company.

For sale by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

NO. 27 PINE ST.

CAPRON & MERRIAM,

BANKERS,

No. 9 Wall St., New-York.

MONEY RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, subject to sight-check, upon which INTEREST will be allowed, according to the rates of the money market.

BANKS,' BANKERS,' MERCHANTS' and other accounts received on deposit as above, or the funds will be loaned on commission, as they prefer.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on first-class COMMERCIAL PAPER, and other approved securities.

Houston & Texas Central Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE

LAND GRANT SINKING FUND

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

THE ROAD IS ENTIRELY COMPLETED, with full connections North and East, and its net earnings three times the interest on these bonds. In addition to thirty town sites of great value, the company owns 5,500,000 ACRES OF EXCELLENT LAND, well located, the sale of which, in addition to an annual sinking fund of two per cent. of the amount of bonds, is specially devoted to the purpose of paying said bonds.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

No. 59 Wall St.

HATCH & FOOTE

BANKERS,

No. 12 Wall st., New-York.

WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.

ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

WOOD & DAVIS,

BANKERS,

No. 31 Pine St., New-York,

Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.

execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

FOR SALE,

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

RAILROAD BONDS,

CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 20 per cent., at low rates, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,

No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 28 years.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will take place at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, 13th day of January, 1874.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

THE STATE OF INDIANA.—TEMPORARY loan offered by our firm having been taken with a rapidity most complimentary to the credit of all Indiana securities, we have now the pleasure of offering, subject to sale, all or any part of a 7 3-10 Twenty-year Funding Loan of $300,000 OF THE CITY OF INDIANAPOLIS. The principal is payable in the City of New-York on July 1, 1893; the interest is payable half-yearly also in New-York. Denomination, $1,000.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF INDIANAPOLIS.

Taxable valuation		$60,873,913
Property, chiefly real, owned by the city		1,002,426
Loan bonds	$700,000	
Purchase-money bonds	33,500	
Railroad aid bonds	155,000	—$888,500
Population, which is rapidly increasing		65,000

The entire debt of (Marion) the capital county is but $400,000. We furnish, on application, properly authenticated copies of all papers connected with every loan we offer; also, our pamphlet containing an abstract of the laws of Indiana relating to all bonds which her counties, cities and towns may issue, free of charge. We have on hand a few choice ten per cent. bonds of counties and towns of Indiana, which, under the present financial pressure, we could sell at a discount.

SMITH & HANNAMAN, Brokers in all kinds of Indiana Securities.

Correspondents: New-York National Exchange Bank, New-York, and National Exchange Bank, Boston.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next, are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums to prevent discrepancies in the accounts. J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKholders of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 198 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 28, 1874, at one (1) P. M., for the election of Trustees for the ensuing year and consideration of such other business as may be presented. Transfer-books will be closed Jan. 7 and reopened Jan. 29, 1874. By order of the Executive Committee.

ALFRED NELSON, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent., free of tax, was this day declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed until that day inclusive. GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 13th day of January proximo, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK FLOATING DRY DOCK CO., No. 254 SOUTH ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this company will be held at the office of the company, No. 254 South st., on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

F. L. HEWITT, Secretary.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-room on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1873.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS WILL be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 13, 1874, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. WILLSON, Cashier.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Fairchance Iron Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of said company at Fairchance, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of January, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. IRVIN, JR., Secretary.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,

TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,

CLIFF ST. between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

The coupons due 1st of January, 1874, on first mortgage gold bonds will be paid at National City Bank.

W. M. RICE, Financial Agent.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT., OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 2d day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from 24th inst. to 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, JR., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopen on Tuesday, Jan. 13, 1874.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 26th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividend can be obtained at this office. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHARTERED 1824.

OFFICES:

No. 32 Court st., corner Remsen, Brooklyn.

No. 191 Broadway, corner Dey st., New-York.

BROOKLYN, Dec. 27, 1873.

87TH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on Jan. 2, 1874, has been declared from the earnings of the last six months.

GEORGE K. BRAND, Secretary.

TO HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due on the 1st day of January, 1874, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio will be paid at the AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK from the 1st to the 16th prox., and thereafter at our office in this city.

The transfer books will be closed on the 15th inst., and remain closed until the 16th prox.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 13, 1873.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Auditor of State,
A. T. WIKOFF, Secretary of State,
F. B. POND, Attorney General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of State of Ohio.

THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.

The Directors of The Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on the first Monday of January prox.

The transfer-books will remain closed until Jan. 10, 1874. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent., on and after the 15th January next, to stockholders of record, on the 27th inst., from which date to day of payment the transfer-books will be closed. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company for sixty days.

MARCELLUS MASSEY, President.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, CORNER 42D ST. AND 4TH AV., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. FROM the earnings of the past six months on the capital stock of the company has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer books will remain closed to Jan. 14, 1874, inclusive.

JOHN T. SHELTON, Treasurer.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 7, 1874.

ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, WILL NOW be received for examination, for which receipts will be given and checks ready for delivery on WEDNESDAY, 31st inst., for all coupons received up to, and including Tuesday, 30th inst.

F. H. TOWS, Treasurer.

GALVESTON, Texas, Dec. 15, 1873.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILWAY COMPANY OF 1871.

The coupons of the first mortgage seven per cent. gold bonds due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall st., New-York. T. W. PIERCE, President.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 20, 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed after the 10th, until the 21st of January. H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. ON THE capital stock of this company has been declared payable Jan. 5, 1874, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M., on the 24th inst., and reopened on the 5th proximo.

THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF this bank have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the 2d proximo. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of said company has been declared, payable at this office on the 1st day of January next, to stockholders of record Dec. 20th inst.

JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

INTERNATIONAL AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF TEXAS, No. 52 Wall st.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST JANUARY, 1874, on first mortgage bonds Houston and Great Northern Railroad Company will be paid in gold at National City Bank, No. 52 Wall st.

JACOB S. WETMORE, Financial Agent.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 152 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1873.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. is this day declared payable 2d January prox.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., (free from taxes,) has been declared on the capital stock of this bank payable on and after Jan. 5, 1874.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from the 28th inst. to 2d prox.

THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until Jan. 10. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after 2d of January next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th of January, 1874.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after Friday, Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 2, 1874. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

FORTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

A semi-annual dividend of Three Dollars per share will be paid on and after the 2d of January ensuing.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874,

ON BONDS of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid IN GOLD after that date, at the AGENCY of the COMPANY, No. 120 Broadway.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next.

The transfer-books will be closed until the 2d proximo.

GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1873.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, payable 2d January, 1874. Transfer-books will be closed from 24th instant, P. M., till that date. ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after the 2d day of January next.

B. R. WATSON, Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 20, 1873.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, DUE Jan. 1, will be paid by the National Park Bank, New-York. JOHN M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. WILL BE paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this bank have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

CORNER WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD Company First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per cent. Coupons.

SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Coupons.

All due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at at our office on and after 2d prox.

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS day declared a dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., payable Jan. 2, 1874.

The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.

JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, (CONSOLIDATED,) NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

NOTICE.

The coupons due Nov. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid on and after the 15th day of January, 1874.

The payment of coupons due Jan. 1 upon the First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company will be postponed until the 1st day of March, 1874.

The payment of the coupons upon the First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Feb. 1, 1874, will be postponed until the 1st day of April next.

The above payments will be made at the banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., and interest at the rate of seven per cent. will be allowed from maturity of coupons to said dates of payment. Coupons must be left three clear days, for examination and verification.

E. F. WINSLOW, President.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY A FIVE PER CENT. CASH DIVIDEND on and after the 20th of January proximo.

Transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 31 to Jan. 21.

The following interest also is payable at this office on and after Jan. 2:

Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX STOCK.

Three and a half per cent. on MORRIS AND ESSEX BONDS OF 1900.

Four per cent. on VALLEY RAILROAD STOCK.

Three and a half per cent. on LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG BONDS OF 1875.

By order of the Board.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

COUPON NOTICE.

The Flint and Pere Marquette Railway Company, of Michigan, will pay coupons falling due 1st January at the Mechanics' National Bank on the 2d January.

The Bay City and East Saginaw Railroad Company Coupons, due 1st January, will be paid at the Newark Savings Institution, Newark, N. J., on the 2d January.

H. C. POTTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 74 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 24, 1873.

THE JANUARY COUPONS OF THE WEST Wisconsin Railway Company will be paid in gold on and after the 1st of January next at this office; for the convenience of holders of coupons in Boston and vicinity, at Messrs. Tower, Giddings & Co., of that city; in Baltimore, at Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, and in Europe at London and County Bank, London, England.

F. E. TROWBRIDGE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 20 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THE JAN. 1, 1874, COUPONS OF THE NEW-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company's mortgage bonds will be paid on and after the 2d proximo, by Messrs. J. B. Alexander & Co., bankers, No. 70 William st.

For the purpose of examination and verification, the coupons must be left with Messrs. Alexander & Co., two days before payment. H. S. McCOMB, President.

OFFICE OF THE HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 78 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON $3,000,000 of Missouri State six per Cent. Bonds, known as "The Hannibal and St. Joseph issue," and $1,200,000 bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad (Cameron Branch) will be paid on and after the 2d day of January, 1874, at the Bank of North America.

JOHN P. ACKER, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE City of New-York, will pay its usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., on and after Jan. 2d proximo.

The transfer-books will be closed to that date.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

OFFICE OF THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED a Scrip Dividend of Seven per Cent., to be issued on the 20th of January, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from the 2d to 20th of January, 1874.

ELSTON MARSH, Treasurer.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared from the earnings of the current six months a Dividend of Five per Cent. payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22, 1873.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON ROCHester Water Loan Bonds, Three and a half per Centum, due Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York. JNO. WILLIAMS, Treasurer, City of Rochester.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d of January next. The transfer-book will be closed until that date.

WM. H. COX, Cashier.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

THIRTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and One Half per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1874.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEORIA, PEKIN AND JACKSONVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Coupons due Jan. 1, 1874, of the First Mortgage Bonds of this company will be paid at the Importers and Traders' National Bank. JOHN ALLEN, President.

NINTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 19, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from tax, will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 24th inst. until the 2d prox. H. H. NAZRO, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Dec. 25, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

CANNELTON COAL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA.—The coupons of the first mortgage bonds due on Jan. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Jan. 2, 1874. A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 2, 1874; until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, JR., Cashier.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—BENJAMIN W. WALKER and THOMAS J. WADSON, plaintiffs, against JOHN W. ODDY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty-five dollars, United States gold, with interest from the 5th day of June, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated Dec. 8, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 53 Exchange place, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action has been this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873.

THOMAS D. HALL, Attorney for Plaintiffs.

d23-law6wTu

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—LAUREANO F. AJUA plaintiff, against GUSTAV B. LICHTENBERG, defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars, with interest thereon from the 24th day of November, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 25, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, Dec. 22, 1873.—Dated New-York, Dec. 22, 1873.

ARNOLD, ELLIOTT & WHITE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

d23-law6wTu*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-York.—BERTHA HELMERS, plaintiff, against FREDERICK S. HELMERS, defendant.—Summons for relief. (Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 4 Warren street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 15, 1873.

HENRY STANTON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 4 Warren street, New-York.

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DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st., are now open for the season. Send for circular.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK

NOS. 341 AND 343 EAST 4TH ST.

Six Per Cent. Interest Paid on Sums of $5 to $2,000.

Sums Over $2,000 Five Per Cent.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 7 P. M.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 10, 1874, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1, 1874.

ANDREW MILLS, President.

WM. V. WEBSTER, Secretary.

CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.

No. 185 Bleecker st., New-York.

INTEREST commences first of each month, or at date of deposit, if desired.

SIX PER CENT. compound interest certificates issued.

Interest paid by check if desired, to depositors residing out of the City.

Especial advantages afforded to Executors, Guardians, Trustees, and others having in charge Trust Funds.

The following persons are among the TRUSTEES:

Washington, D. C.

Hon. FRED. DOUGLASS.
R. E. TUTTLE, Assistant Treasurer of United States.
E. B. FRENCH, Second Auditor, United States Treasury.
J. H. ELA, Fifth Auditor, United States Treasury.
SALMON RICHARDS, Auditor District of Columbia.
Hon. WM. CLAFLIN, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts.

BANK HOURS—Daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS, from 5 to 8 P. M.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.

SAM'L L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

☞ Send for circular.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1874—JANUARY INTEREST.

The twenty-seventh semi-annual interest at the rate of SIX Per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upwards, which have been on deposit for ONE or more months next previous to Jan. 1, will be credited and paid on and after Wednesday, Jan. 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of January.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from the 1st of January.

Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank, No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 1 AND 3 3D AV.

Opposite Cooper Institute.

INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto will be paid to depositors on and after Jan. 21, or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from Jan. 1.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

By order of Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

PHILIP W. ENGS, A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, Vice Presidents.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st.

OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3, AND MONDAY EVENINGS FROM 5 TO 7.

Assets Over Ten Millions Dollars.

SURPLUS, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

Books in English, French, and German.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. N. J. HAINES, President.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

DEPOSITS made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto on and after Jan. 19, 1874.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS DESIROUS OF MAKING PRESENTS TO THEIR CHILDREN and wards, and at the same time of *encouraging habits of economy and prudence,* are advised to open accounts for them in the

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,

located in the Sun Building, opposite City Hall, New-York. One dollar will open an account, and a *few years'* judicious savings, which will not be felt at the time, will provide a serviceable

CAPITAL TO START THEIR LOVED ONES

when they commence the busy pilgrimage of life.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

W. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

INTEREST.

THE NEWARK SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

Corner Broad and Mechanic sts.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13, 1873.

This Institution has declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. for the past six months free from State, County, and City Taxes, payable on and after Jan. 27, 1874.

Interest not drawn will itself draw interest as principal from Jan. 1.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 3, 1874, draw interest from Jan. 1.

German spoken.

DANIEL DODD, President.

WM. D. CARTER, Treasurer.

THE EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 6th av. and 23d st., have declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable Jan. 19, 1874.

All money deposited before Jan. 15 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

This bank allows interest from the 1st of each month on all deposits.

This bank has paid all depositors on demand, without requiring notice.

Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland.

R. F. BEEKMAN, President.

W. B. JAUDON, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL ST.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1873.

29TH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Jan. 19, 1874. Interest, if not withdrawn, will be credited to the account, and bear interest same as an original deposit. N. J. HAINES, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM SQUARE AND NEW BOWERY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have ordered that an interest Dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, 1874. Interest thereon not drawn will be added to principal.

HARRISON HALL, President.

J. P. COOPER, Secretary. G. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

N. B.—*Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.*

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 179 6th av., corner 12th st.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 19, on all sums from $5 upward, which have been on deposit one or more months next previous to Jan. 1.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as principal.

Bank open every day from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Interest begins on the 1st of every month.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS (No. 20 Union place) has declared a DIVIDEND for the six months ending Jan. 1, 1874, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $5 to $1,000, and at the rate of five per cent. on larger sums; also an EXTRA DIVIDEND of three per cent. on sums not exceeding $1,000, which have remained undisturbed for three years, two per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for two years, and one per cent. on similar sums undisturbed for one year. Said dividends credited as principal Jan. 1, 1874, and payable Jan. 19, 1874.

A. GRACIE KING, President.

ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 287 BROADWAY, entrance on Park place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, Jan. 19, 1874.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WASH B. WOODALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON ST.

INTEREST NOTICE.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of Six per Cent. per annum, has been declared, and will be credited depositors, Jan. 1, 1874, on all sums entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending Dec. 31, payable on and after Jan. 19. Interest not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1. A. T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK, 3D AV., CORNER 23D ST.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, on the first day of January, 1874, will be paid on and after Jan. 20.

All money deposited on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest from Jan. 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF JANUARY, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., COR. 14th st.—Six per Cent. interest, commencing the first of each month; money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

Surplus, $261,919 14; assets, $3,184,632 45.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC ... SATURDAY, Jan. 3, 3 P. M.
OCEANIC ... SATURDAY, Jan. 10, at 10 A. M.
REPUBLIC ... SATURDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC ... SATURDAY, Jan. 24, at 10 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st January, 1874, the General Agency in the United States of the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company (White Star Line) will be conducted by Mr. R. J. CORTIS, who is fully authorized to act on behalf of said Company.—No. 19 Broadway, New-York, December, 1873, Oceanic Steam Navigation Company.
J. H. SPARKS, Attorney.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 31	Samaria, Saturday, Jan. 3
Calabria, Wed'day, Jan. 7	Hecla, Saturday, Jan. 10
Algeria, Wed'day, Jan. 14	Olympus, Saturday, Jan. 17
*Russia, Wedn'day, Jan. 21	Marathon, Sat'day, Jan. 24
*Java, Wednesday, Jan. 28	Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 31

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports in the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CUBA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2:30 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 31st December, 1873.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF NEW-YORK ... Saturday, Jan. 3, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ... Saturday, Jan. 10, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, Jan. 17, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 162 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Spain, Sat., Jan. 3, 3 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Jan. 17, 3 P. M.
Canada, Sat., Jan. 10, 10 A. M. | Greece, Sat., Jan. 24, 10 A. M.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER ...

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
EUROPE ... LEMARIE ... Saturday, Dec. 27
ST. LAURENT ... LACHESNEZ ... Saturday, Jan. 10
PEREIRE ... DAURE ... Saturday, Jan. 24
AMERIQUE ... ROUSSAN ... Saturday, Feb. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin ... $125 | Second cabin ... $75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
MINNESOTA, Capt. BEDDOE ... Dec. 31, 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. FREEMAN ... Jan. 7, 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH ... Jan. 14, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE ... Jan. 21, 8 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD ... Jan. 28, 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MOORE ... Feb. 4, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA ... Saturday, Jan. 10
STATE OF VIRGINIA ... Saturday, Jan. 24
STATE OF GEORGIA ... Saturday, Feb. 7
And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
Italia ... Wed., Dec. 31 | Australia ... Sat., Jan. 10
Ethiopia ... Sat., Jan. 3 | Olympia ... Wed., Jan. 14
Caledonia ... Wed., Jan. 7 | Victoria ... Sat., Jan. 17

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.
To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.
Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.
For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.
CORINTH ... Jan. 9.
CLARIBEL ... Jan. 30.
For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.
ETNA ... Jan. 13.
ATLAS ... Jan. 30.
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, HOLMES, Dec. 30.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, MORTON, Jan. 6.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, CURTIS, Jan. 13.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.
D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.
NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct) ... Dec. 31
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct) ... Jan. 8
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico) ... Jan. 10
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau) ... Jan. 15
CUBA, (Havana direct) ... Jan. 17
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
STEAM-SHIP CITY OF MERIDA
Will leave Pier No. 3 North River, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA SHIPPERS—Pacific Mail Steam-ship Line.—Steam-ship RISING STAR, Capt. JONES, will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at noon, Jan. 3, 1874, for Aspinwall. For rates freight apply at company's office, on dock, foot Canal st.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 3, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY from Pier No. 29 North River.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Tuesday, Dec. 30.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Thursday, Jan. 1, 12 M.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Jan. 3.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES OF FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco, cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco (and return,) cabin, $200, currency.
New-York to San Francisco, steerage, $50, currency.

The above-named company will dispatch their new, full-powered iron propeller steam-ship COLON, Capt. H. P. CONNER, from Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon THURSDAY, Jan. 8, 1874, for Aspinwall, connecting at Panama with ARIZONA, Capt. CAVERLY, for San Francisco, calling at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on 1st of each month. For freight or passage apply at company's office on wharf Pier No. 42 North River, foot Canal st., New-York.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. W. WIER, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, Jan. 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates.

Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAMANA BAY COMPANY.

For Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, the United States Mail steam-ship Tybee, Capt. Delanoy, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, with dispatch. Bills of Exchange on Puerta Plata, Samana, and San Domingo City, in sums to suit purchasers, for sale. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M.; 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) [illegible] ston, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch [illegible] amaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with thro[illegible] to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
[illegible] Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—[illegible] ss for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, M[illegible] hunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scr[illegible] Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, [illegible] sburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:
For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 5 P. M.
For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.
For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.
For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6:30 P. M.
Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.
GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, COMMENCING NOV. 17, 1873.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, (accommodation,) 8:05, (express,) 9:05, (accommodation,) 10 A. M. (express,) 12 N., (accommodation,) 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, (accommodation,) 4:38, and 5:10, (local express,) 8:10, (express,) and 9:10, (express,) P. M.

For South Norwalk 7:05, 8:05, 9:05, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, (express,) 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 5:10, 6:35, 8:10, 9:10 P. M. For Stamford 7:10, 8:05, 9:05, 10:10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:23 and 3, (express,) 3:55, 4:38, 4:45, 5:10, 5:40, 6:35, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

For Port Chester 11:40 P. M.

Boston Express, via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., via Shore Line, at 1 and 9:10 P. M. The 8:05 A. M., 1, 3, and 8:10, and 9:10 P. M., stopping at Stamford, Norwalk, and Bridgeport. The 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. connects with trains on Shore Line Division for Norwich and Providence, and the Connecticut Valley at Saybrook. The 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M. connect with New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at New-Haven; 8:05, 10 A. M., and 12 noon trains connect with Connecticut River Railroad at Springfield, and 3 P. M. for Montreal. The 8:05 A. M., 1, and 3 P. M. connects with Naugatuck Railroad, and the 8:05 A. M., 3 P. M. with Housatonic Railroad at Bridgeport. The 8:05 and 9:05 A. M., and 3 and 4:38 P. M. with Danbury and Norwalk at South Norwalk, and the 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M. with New-Canaan Railroad at Stamford.

Sunday Boston mail trains at 7 P. M., via Springfield at 9:10 P. M., via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on day express and sleeping cars on night express trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, and Windsor House, New-York, and No. 1 Court st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depot.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Superintendent of New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 3 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.
W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS, laundresses, and other good general servants, some German, &c., for city or country, at moderate wages, and well recommended. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

AN AMERICAN LADY DESIRES A POSITION AS housekeeper, nursery governess, companion, sewing, or any occupation of trust in family or institution. Address REFERENCE, Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

CHAMBERMAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class chambermaid, or as regular waitress. No objection to a private boarding-house; good City reference. Call at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Swedish mother and daughter as cook and laundress and chamber-maid and waitress; would make engagements now till the middle of January; excellent City references. Call at Lindgust's Swedish Intelligence Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY WELL-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is excellent washer and ironer. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH EXPERIENCED COOK, with best of references from first of families in England and New-York; is competent to do all kinds of cooking; wages moderate. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, WITH three years' City reference; parties can be seen; can act as cook or laundress, and is not afraid of work; clean, obliging, and of good habits; will try to please her employer; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can make soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c., in best style; is willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, COACHMAN, AND WAITER.—BY A reliable French couple; the woman is a first-class cook and baker; the man understands the duties of a waiter thoroughly; has had experience with horses, and can go as coachman; best reference. Can be seen at the French Office, 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY SISTERS, who will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly; makes best soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is very neat and an excellent waitress; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG NORWEGIAN GIRL, who is a good worker and a good cook; either City or country; will take general house-work, or chamber-work and waiting; willing to be useful. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT SWEDISH WOMAN, AS first-class cook; expert at all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c.; excellent baker; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 380 1st av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS COOK; would assist with the washing, if required; understands all kinds of cooking; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 221 East 25th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENERAL House-work Servant.—By a neat, industrious girl; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; respectful, intelligent, and economical; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 111 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

FEMALE HELP.
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED SERvants, male and female, for every capacity, at SIMM'S SELECT AGENCY, No. 543 6th av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A WIDOW LADY AS housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Call for one week at No. 359 East 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SWEDISH GIRLS (Protestants and sisters) together; will do the work of a house between them. One is an excellent cook, and the other chamber-maid and waitress; moderate wages; best reference; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, not afraid of work; is good family cook and a first-class washer and ironer; City or country; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work, in City or country; or would cook, wash, and iron; good City references. Call at No. 217 East 25th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A GOOD NORTH GERMAN girl as general house-worker; has good recommendations. Call at No. 93 East Houston street, near Bowery.

KITCHEN-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT kitchen-maid, in the house with a man-cook. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; would assist with chamber-work; has eighteen months' City reference from her former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English woman, or as waitress and assistant; City or country; has good recommendations. Can be seen at the large Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, at her own residence, some ladies', gentlemen's, and family washing; understands French fluting and clear starching; thoroughly good reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th st., Room No. 6.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT woman in a private family; understands fluting, and has best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; first-class City reference given. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 9.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT INFANT'S NURSE, with the best of testimonials; is thoroughly competent in all respects; can be thoroughly relied on with or without the mother. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman to take care of children and sewing, or to do fine washing and ironing and chamber-work; has excellent reference. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH MAID; IS A perfect seamstress; the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; is neat, willing, and obliging; good City reference given. Call at No. 332 West 36th st., rear.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman as waitress; will be found trustworthy and reliable, willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 488 6th av., Room No. 9.

WET-NURSE.—BY A WET-NURSE; MARRIED woman; lost her child; has a fresh breast of good milk; no objection to country. No. 107 3d av., corner 13th st., in the fancy store.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, NO. 93 Fulton st., near William—Parties requiring Blank-books are requested to call and examine our stock.

MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

THE LONDON HARNESS AGENCY,
No. 20 East 14th st., (second floor,)
Between 5th av. and Union square.
NOTICE.

Buyers for immediate use, and parties about giving orders for Spring, are notified that from this date a liberal reduction of prices will be made on the entire stock of this establishment, most extensive and complete in strictly first-class goods, comprising an assortment of LONDON-MADE HARNESS, fine horse clothing, saddles, and bridles, pad leathers, and articles for stable use.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYS & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OWNING AN ELEGANT house in West 49th st., near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, having no boarders, will take one family only, giving them first floor, private parlor, and private table for a fair price. Address, with name and about price willing to pay for an elegant home, Box No. 2,793 Post Office; first-class references exchanged.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER, NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST., has to offer for the rest of the Winter (for account of present occupants, desirous of disposing of same,) a fine suite, suitable for a large family, or would divide it and offer in two smaller suites, with private tables.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.
For gentlemen, handsomely-furnished large and small rooms; gentlemen and wives or single gentlemen; price reasonable for thoroughly first-class accommodation; reference.

NO. 15 WEST 43D ST.
Elegant suite of furnished rooms on second floor to let, with board, either en suite or separately, with ample closets; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV. AND 34TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Second floors, handsomely furnished; private table and attendance; other rooms, with or without board. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 5th av.

NO. 16 WEST 24TH ST.,
Near Madison square.—Large handsomely-furnished second-story room, with first-class board, private family; terms reasonable.

NO. 28 WEST 31ST ST.
Two handsomely-furnished suites of rooms, with or without private table, to families or gentlemen.

NO. 36 IRVING PLACE, OPPOSITE THE WESTminster Hotel.—A handsomely-furnished room to let, without board, to a gentleman of respectability only.

NO. 7 WEST 32D ST.
Second-story rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table, to families or gentlemen.

FIFTH AV., NO 351, SECOND DOOR BELOW 34TH st.—Fine floor, with or without private table; also, fourth floor, front; good table; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WISH TO LET SEVeral rooms, with or without board; every comfort. No. 265 4th av., corner of 21st st.

NO. 23 7TH AV., NEAR 12TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with or without board; terms moderate.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.,
Pleasant rooms to let with board.

ELEGANT SECOND FLOOR, EN SUITE OR separately; board or private table; also front hall room, (sunny.) No. 33 West 33d st., near 5th av.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.; handsome parlor floor, with or without private table; also, room on third floor.

NO. 10 EAST 33D ST.
A suite of rooms on second floor handsomely furnished, with or without private table.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME PARLOR and alcove, third floor front; also, hall room, together or separate, with board; references.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT HOUSEkeeping, or to gentlemen, without board; terms from $3 to $10. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

CRITTENDEN HOUSE, BROADWAY AND 28TH st., on the American or European plan; fine suits and single rooms at reduced prices.

TWO ROOMS ON SECOND FLOOR, WITH BOARD; also one on fourth floor, $10. Call at No. 21 West 31st st.

TO LET—SECOND-STORY BACK ROOM, WITH board, No. 24 West 39th st.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED—BY A WIDOWER, DAUGHTER, (aged twelve,) and maid in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; would require two second story front and one upper room; vicinity of Dr. Spring's Church preferred. Address with full particulars MERCHANT, Box No. 2,462 Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man, native of England; has been as head waiter and also single-handed experience; good City reference. Address G. L., Box No. 32 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler, with excellent City references, either as first or single-handed man. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

BUTLER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; HAS FIRST-class reference from Europe. Call at No. 129 West 50th st.

BUTLER OR OTHERWISE.—BY A STEADY ENGlishman. Address S. G., Box No. 229 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man as coachman in a private family; will give first-class City references; has no objection to wages. Can be seen at his present employer's, No. 304 West 41st st., for one week.

HANDY MAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT, AGED thirty-four years, who is a fair carpenter; also, a good coachman and groom; can care for cattle, assist in gardening, &c.; best City recommendations from gentlemen with whom he has lived. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

MALE HELP,
All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

USEFUL MAN, FARMER, &c.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife; one child; man can do farm-work, take care of cattle, horses, drive, milk, &c.; and wife, all branches of house-work; is a good cook and laundress; well recommended; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED French waiter; speaks English perfectly, and has unexceptionable references as to his character and qualifications. Address Victor, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; is neat and tidy; has two years' reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN (SINGLE) AS first-class waiter in a private family; good City reference from present employer. Address J. S. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER-MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant; has lived in none but private families in the old country; a short time landed. Address R. P., No. 440 3d av., corner 30th st.

WANTED—A POSITION IN A BANKING-HOUSE by a young man of long experience; thoroughly acquainted with every detail of the stock business; good references and bonds if desired. Address E. C., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BODY SERVANT OR waiter in a small, private family, by a young Englishman; good experience in both capacities; good reference given. Address C. T., Box No. 20 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS TRAVELER THOROUGHly acquainted with the stationery, notion, and paper trade, and having an unexceptionable record for capacity and reliability. Address, stating salary expected, I. M. C., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TWO TRAVELING SALESMEN FOR AN old established boot and shoe house; one for Pennsylvania, and one for New-Jersey; must have had experience and be able to give good references. Address Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO-DAY, A COOK AT NO. 302 WEST 56th st.; she must wash and iron well; no one without good City references need apply.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK, and to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 411 West 23d st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 12th day of January, 1874, and until 3 o'clock P. M. on said day, for additions to the steam-heating apparatus in Grammar School No. 40, in East 23d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Specifications may be seen at the office of the Engineer, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder.

The names of parties offering proposals must be indorsed on the outside of the envelopes containing the proposals.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JOHN F. TROW,
FRANCIS H. WEEKS,
ANDREW WARNER,
JOSEPH K. O'BRIEN,
HENRY S. TERBELL,
Board of School Trustees, Eighteenth Ward.
Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,
$1 60 PER GALLON.
Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots, No. 305 4th av. and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor ... Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager ... Mr. H. M. PALMER
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York *Herald*.
Begins at 8. Carriages may be ordered at 11.

THE LARGEST AUDIENCES EVER ASSEMBLED in the THEATRE. THE NIGHTLY WITNESS THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY PRODUCED IN YEARS.	FOURTH WEEK. Every EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30. Mr. Dion Boucicault's best and most successful comedy, LED ASTRAY, With its superb stage setting and unrivaled acting by the following members of this company.

Messrs. Charles Thorne, Stuart Robson, McKee Rankin, H. W. Montgomery, Claude Burroughs, Wilder and Quigley, Misses Rose Eytinge, Eliza Wethersby, Emily Mestayer, Kate Claxton, Kate Holland, and Maria Wilkens.

Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Seats may be secured four weeks in advance.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT!
TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 8 P. M.,
AT THE
NEW IRON MEETING-HOUSE, CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES, MADISON AV. AND 45TH ST.
TICKETS - - - - 50c.
BUY THEM AT THE DOOR.

SHAKESPEARE'S
SUPERB COMEDY,
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING,
In aid of
THE CENTRAL DISPENSARY,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1873,
at 8 P. M.
Admission ... $1
Reserved seats ... 2
For sale at the Academy of Music.

The costumes to be used on this occasion have been made at great expense, by M. T. W. Lanouette, of No. 830 Broadway.

THE PILGRIM,
BAIN HALL, GREAT JONES ST.,
EVERY NIGHT, (Sunday also,) and 2:30 P. M.
Gallery, 25 cents; parquet, 50 cents; balcony, $1.
PILGRIM'S PROGRESS ILLUSTRATED.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.
Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.
Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX COUNTY, N. J.
A boarding and day school for males and females. Number limited and select. Every branch, including French, German, Music, Drawing, and Painting, receives special attention.
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GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to College, Business, Scientific Schools, United States Military and Naval Academies. Winter session, thirty-sixth year, begins Jan. 8. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

HUDSON YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, Hudson, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family. Terms, $300 per annum.
Misses PEAKE, Principals.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING, water-color and oil painting. New-York Society Library, No. 67 University place, between 12th and 13th sts.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE—SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Iselin, (Uniontown Station,) N. J. Term commences Sept. 24, ends June 20. For circular, address Mrs. L. H. MATHEWS & Mrs. M. E. BAEBLER, as above.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Call at No. 56 South 5th av.

LATIN, GREEK, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGlish to Germans; preparation for colleges; terms easy; No. 135 West 26th st. Dr. GEO. ERDMANN.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

$250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WEST-SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 23D ST., corner 6th av. Day and evening. Please call.

TEACHERS.

TEACHERS WANTED TO SUPPLY VACANCIES in Public Schools, Academies, and Female Seminaries in the different States. Send for Mutual Plan. Address "American Educational Union," 737 Broadway. Schools supplied with Teachers; pupils directed.

PRIVATE TEACHER, TEN YEARS' EXPERIence, desires pupils. Address CONSTANT, No. 101 East 25th st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,
New and Second-hand, *of First-class Makers*, *will be sold at* Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City or Country, *during this* Financial Crisis *and the* HOLIDAYS, *by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in* New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto *and* Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. Great inducements to the Trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Sunday-Schools, Etc.

PELOUBET, PELTON & CO.'S
STANDARD ORGANS.
29,000 now in use.
Warerooms 841 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Unequaled in Tone and Design.
A splendid stock now on hand.

CHICKERING, STEINWAY, AND 75 OTHER fine UPRIGHT, SQUARE, and GRAND PIANOS and ORGANS very low for cash on installments and for rent. Also, organs and pianos, with keys and mechanical attachment, appropriate for exhibitions and places of amusement. S. X. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

BURDETT ORGANS.—THE NE PLUS ULTRA of reed instruments. Unsurpassed in tone. Elegant new cases. When you buy, be sure and get the best. BILLINGS & WHEELOCK, General Agents, No. 14 East 14th st. Cabinet Organs of other manufacture at panic prices, $40 and upward.

LIGHTE & ERNST, SOLE SUCCESSORS TO Lighte, Newton & Bradbury, would respectfully invite attention to their splendid stock of Piano-fortes, which they offer for sale throughout the holidays at greatly reduced prices for cash and on easy monthly payments, at their new warerooms, No. 12 East 14th st.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos *sent anywhere on receipt of cost price.* Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., N. Y.

A LADY WILL SELL FOR LESS THAN half price for cash magnificent Weber Grand pianoforte; cost $1,400; carved case and legs; 7⅓ octaves, patent Erard action; a second piano will be taken as part payment. Apply at No. 28 3d st.

$50 TO $150 SAVED BY BUYING REliable, warranted Pianos, new and second-hand, cheaper than anywhere else, at FISCHER'S, No. 425 West 28th st., near 9th av.

STEINWAY, CHICKERING, AND OTHER NEW and second-hand Pianos and Organs for rent, and sold on installments very low during the holidays. Beautiful carved Piano, cheap. BERRY & CO., 789 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL 7 1-4 OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, agraffe treble, every improvement, fully warranted, $180; one do., perfect order $100. Installments taken. R. CABLE, No. 107 West 23d st.

$200—A 7⅓ OCTAVE GRAND SQUARE piano, little used; one $50, in good order; upright pianos to rent. RAVEN & CO., 113 West 14th st.

A $200 MAGNIFICENT 7⅓ OCTAVE ROSEwood agraffe Piano-forte; also Piano and Stool, $90. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 7:45.
SPECIE PRICES—Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra; family circle, 40 cents.
SIXTH WEEK
of
G. L. AND C. K. FOX'S
Grand Spectacular Comic Trick Christmas Pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY ABROAD!!!

Which abounds with mirthful characteristics, and is enjoyed alike by adult and child. The famed MARTENS FAMILY, Herr LIND, the Stockholm Wonder, the beautiful RIGL SISTERS, the JACKLEY TROUPE, and other renowned specialty artists, contribute toward making this the LEADING METROPOLITAN HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT!

There will be TWO MATINEES this week; a Grand Afternoon Performance on NEW-YEAR'S DAY, and the regular SATURDAY MATINEE, each commencing at 1:30 o'clock. Seats may be secured.

BOOTH'S THEATRE—Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
POPULAR PRICES.
BALCONY $1. DRESS CIRCLE, 50c. GALLERY, 25c.
THIRD AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF
MR. F. S. CHANFRAU as
KIT, or the ARKANSAS TRAVELER!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
EVERYTHING NEW. NEW SCENES. NEW EFFECTS.

Read what the New-York *Herald* says of Kit: "It is not often that a critic can accord unqualified praise to a performance, but the manner in which this truly American drama is presented leaves no room for unfavorable criticism."

In active preparation a new play, by the celebrated dramatist, Adolphe Belot, (author of "Article 47," and other successful plays,) entitled:
LA FEMME DE FEU
in which Mrs. J. B. BOOTH will soon appear.
Seats secured in advance at the theatre, and at the Music Store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

GABRIEL	OLYMPIC THEATRE. No. 624 Broadway. Opens 7:15—Cur-	GRUB
GABRIEL	tain rises 8 o'clock. Splendid triumph of the Majilton-Raynor Family. Over-	GRUB
GABRIEL	whelming success of GABRIEL GRUB. The most delightful fantastic and fasci-	GRUB
GABRIEL	nating holiday entertainment ever presented. Galaxy of Stars. The amazing	GRUB
GABRIEL	Majilton and Raynors. The exquisite and beautiful wire volante artist, Mme.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Louise Boushell. The wonderful Prof. Nelson and Sons. The celebrated	GRUB
GABRIEL	Charles and Carrie Austin in their Lightning Drill and Bayonet Combat;	GRUB
GABRIEL	altogether the most startling and beautiful mechanical, scenic, musical, and	GRUB
GABRIEL	terpsichorean effects, every night this week, with Wednesday and Saturday	GRUB
GABRIEL	Matinees at 2 o'clock. Special Grand Matinee New-Year's Day, 2 o'clock, 2	GRUB
GABRIEL	o'clock, 2 o'clock. Holiday prices reduced. Admission, 50 cents.	GRUB
GABRIEL	Family Circle, 30 cents. Reserved seats, balcony or orchestra, $1.	GRUB

P. T. BARNUM AT THE RINK.

POSITIVELY
LAST WEEK OF THE GREAT
MUSEUM,
MENAGERIE,
and CIRCUS.
NEW FEATURES
AFTERNOON AND EVENING.
GRAND
DOUBLE RING CIRCUS AT 2 AND 8.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JAN. 3, AT 2.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FIRST GRAND
POPULAR MATINEE.
The following distinguished Soloists will appear:
MR. MYRON W. WHITNEY,
The celebrated Concert and Oratorio Singer.
MR. LOUIS LUEBECK, Violoncello.
MR. ADOLPHUS LOCKWOOD, Harp,
together with the
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR EACH.
Reserved seats, fifty cents extra, can now be had at the box office of Steinway Hall, and at Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

ASSOCIATION HALL. PROCTOR.
MR. RICHARD A. PROCTOR'S
LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY,
Illustrated by Paintings and Lunar Photographs.
JAN. 8, 15, 17, 19, 20, and 22.
Tickets for the course of six lectures, with reserved seat, $4. The sale of course tickets will commence Wednesday morning, at Gurley's, corner 4th av. and 23d sts.; Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway; Scribner's, No. 654 Broadway; and at Appleton's, No. 549 Broadway.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY of the Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church will be held at the Institution, 49th st., corner of Lexington av., on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, at 11 o'clock A. M. The annual reports will be read, and trustees, managers, &c., elected for the ensuing year. After the close of the services, tables of refreshments, &c., will be in readiness. The children's Christmas-tree will be exhibited on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M., and tables of refreshments, &c., be continued. Friends of the Institution are invited to be present on both occasions.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In bankruptcy.—In the matter of AUGUST HIRSHBAUM and SIGMUND HIRSHBAUM, bankrupts.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of August Hirshbaum and Sigmund Hirshbaum, of the County of Union, and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who have been duly adjudged bankrupts upon petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property belonging to them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at New-Brunswick, in said district, on the 19th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of John C. Elmendorf, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district. SAMUEL PLUMMER, United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN, Jr., and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Robert M. Allen, Jr., and Emil M. Blum, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL BEEKMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Daniel Beekman, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 20th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEVI BERNSTEIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Levi Bernstein, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be held at No. 12 John st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 16th day of January, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the registers in bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON THE 17th day of December, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY HENRICH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 14th day of January A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger.
Southern District of New-York.

NO. 4,082.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. LORD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles A. Lord, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district. Dated at New-York, the 27th day of December, A. D. 1873.
ALBERT CORNELL, Assignee,
No. 79 Leonard street, New-York City.
VOSE & McDANIELS, Solicitors for Assignee, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine street, New-York.
d30-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY DAVISON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss. At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1873, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Henry Davison, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of [illegible] by the District Court [illegible] of New-York. [illegible] JONATHAN MARSHALL, Assignee.

AMUSEMENTS.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
28th st., corner Broadway. Begins at 8, over at 10:45.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
of
PARRICIDE.
NEW-YEAR'S DAY
at 1:30 o'clock,
SPECIAL PARRICIDE MATINEE.
FRIDAY, JAN. 2,
LAST NIGHT OF PARRICIDE.
SATURDAY MATINEE, 1:30,
LAST TIME OF PARRICIDE.
SATURDAY NIGHT, Jan. 3, change of bill. First time in three years of MAN AND WIFE. Debut of Miss ADA DYAS, first appearance this season of Mr. JAMES LEWIS.
MONDAY, Jan. 5, and TUESDAY, 6th, MAN AND WIFE, only times. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 7, SARATOGA. Elaborate revival.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. E. L. DAVENPORT.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1873.

EVENING at 8. E. L. DAVENPORT as SHYLOCK, in the MERCHANT OF VENICE.	AFTERNOON at 2. DELEHANTY & HENGLER and other specialties, with entire Company in CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.

WEDNESDAY EVENING—DAMON and PYTHIAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. VOKES.
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
CHILDREN IN THE WOOD.

VOKES	BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
VOKES	COSTUMES, LIGHTS, EFFECTS,
VOKES	TRANSFORMATION,
VOKES	TABLEAU, SONGS, DANCES,
VOKES	NEW FEATURES.

SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30.
SPECIAL MATINEE ... NEW-YEAR'S DAY

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager ... Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30; commences at 8 o'clock.
TENTH WEEK OF MR. LESTER WALLACK
IN THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1:30
will be repeated Mr. Dion Boucicault's new legitimate comedy in five acts, entitled
A MAN OF HONOR.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinee at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

Eli Perkins To-Night!
GALAXY COURSE—ASSOCIATION HALL.
(Mr. Perkins will talk about Eugene Augustus, Uncle Consider, Brown's Boys, Brokers, &c.)
Tickets at Galaxy Directory, No. 5 West 23d st., Brentano's; principal hotels, and No. 114 Broadway.

Cercle Francais De L'Harmonie.
ANNUAL MASKED AND FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY, JAN. 15.
Tickets and boxes at Rullman's, No. 114; P. Rontey's, No. 713, and A. Flaurand's, No. 487 Broadway, (up stairs;) Pond's music store, No. 39 Union square, and No. 38 Clinton place.

THE CROW CLUB
Will sing some of the celebrated
JUBILEE SONGS,
at the repetition of the CHRISTMAS ANNIVERSARY of the Eighteenth Street Methodist Episcopal Sunday school, 18th st., between 8th and 9th avs.,
THIS EVENING.
Adults' tickets, 25 cents; children's tickets, 15 cents.

MAGIC AND LAUGHING GAS
At Robinson Hall, 16th st. Five evenings only, from Tuesday, Dec. 30, to Saturday, Jan. 3. Prof. HARTZ will perform all his choicest MAGICAL ILLUSIONS, including the wonderful INDIAN BOX and BASKET TRICKS. Dr. COLTON will close each entertainment with A GRAND EXHIBITION of LAUGHING GAS. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Commence at 8. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. Children half price.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB.—The regular weekly meeting of the Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.
NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT M. ALLEN and EMIL M. BLUM, bankrupts.—Pursuant to an order of the court in the above-entitled matter, dated Dec. 24, 1873, and to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 30, 1873, at 11 A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, the personal property of the said bankrupts contained in the building No. 639 Broadway, in this City, consisting of store fixtures and furniture, and of a stock of wines, liquors, cigars, fruit, teas, &c., &c., the sale to take place in the store No. 639 Broadway.—Dated New-York, Dec. 24, 1873.
OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell 7,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) Dec. 30, at 12 o'clock, within their store Fresh Palermo, Messina, Naples Oranges and Lemons landing ex steam-ship Tyrian, on Pier No. 21 North River; also, 500 boxes Malaga Lemons, landing ex Deodarus, on Pier No. 11 East River; also, Malaga Raisins, Prunes, Almeria and Lisbon Purple Grapes.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York the 30th day of October, 1873.
SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY,
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.
n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.
ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.
n25-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.
DE WITT BUCKBEE, }
JAMES D. WYNKOOP, } Executors.
EZRA S. BUCKBEE, }
d16-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS A. WHITAKER, late of the City New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence No. 216 West 38th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of July, 1873.
C. EARLE WHITAKER, Executor.
jy15-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER NAYLOR, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 63 Centre-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of June, 1873.
PETER NAYLOR, Jr., }
BENJAMIN HAXTUN, } Executors.
jy1-1aw6mTu

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.
WALTER CARTER, Executor.
n4-1aw6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.
BRIDGET CONWAY,
Administratrix.
n4-1aw6mT*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.
n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873.
FREDERIC GALLATIN,
Executor.
d30-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 71 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.
CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.
n4-1aw6mTu*

DEC 1873

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Wall street affairs were exceedingly dull yesterday. There was no special movement in any stock, and even rumors were scarce. The creditors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad held a meeting and resolved to accept of the company's proposition to fund the floating debt and the coupon indebtedness into income bonds. This will probably put an end to any further embarrassment in the finances of the company. The Canada Southern Directors have issued a circular to the bondholders, asking that they fund their coupons up to, and inclusive of, Jan. 1, 1875, into a three-years' bond bearing seven per cent. interest.

The following circular will afford the requisite information to the many bondholders who have been expecting some plan to be presented to them:

OFFICE OF THE CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1873.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS: Owing to the financial difficulties growing out of the late panic, whereby a large amount of the funds of this company became tied up, and, though secure, are now unavailable, and the impossibility of negotiating the securities which are sufficient, at a fair valuation, to meet all the obligations of the company, it becomes necessary to ask the bondholders to fund (in a new bond, having three years to run from Jan. 1, 1874, and bearing seven per cent interest) the three coupons falling due Jan. 1, 1874, July 1, 1874, and Jan 1, 1875, from each of the company's first mortgage bonds; the exchange to be made by the Union Trust Company of New-York, who are to hold in trust the three coupons uncanceled until the interest bond is paid, thereby giving the bondholder all his original security in case of non-payment of the interest bond. The interest on the registered bonds will be arranged in a similar manner, with such variations only as are rendered necessary by the form of the bond.

You will observe that the new bond bears interest from Jan. 1, 1874, although it includes the funding of a coupon due July, 1874, and one due January, 1875, thus offering an average bonus of six months' interest.

The expectations of the managers as the earnings of the line have not been realized thus far, owing to the delay of nearly a year (beyond their control) in the completion of the International Bridge at Buffalo, New-York, which has only been open for traffic within the past month, and unfortunately at a time of general prostration in business. The managers have no reason to change their views heretofore entertained as to the success and ultimate value of the property.

To pay the interest out of the securities of the company at this time could only be done at a ruinous sacrifice, which would still further paralyze its operations. Funding the interest as proposed, thereby leaving in the hands of the company its assets and earnings, will enable it to meet its maturing obligations without sacrifice, and to efficiently work the railway and develop the traffic, and is believed to be for the best interest of all concerned.

For any further information apply at the office of the company, in the City of New-York; and for the funding of interest to the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway, New-York.

By order of the Board of Directors.
M. COURTRIGHT, President.

During the day it was stated that a struggle was about to occur between the Union Pacific Railroad corporation and the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company. The facts, so far as they could be ascertained, were that some time ago an arrangement was entered into between the respective companies by which freight from New-York to San Francisco was carried at fixed rates by each company, so that each would be able to make a handsome profit. In this way competition was checked, and shippers could obtain no better rates by sending one way than the other. The contract expired recently, and has not been renewed, although as yet both companies have maintained the old rates. A proposition was made on Saturday to the Pacific Mail Company by the Union Pacific Directors asking that the written contract be renewed, so as to do away with any competition which might happen if no written agreement were in force. The Pacific Mail Company, which has recently enlarged its capacity for business by the acquisition of a large number of iron screw steamers, is unwilling to enter into the old arrangement, and, it is said, is determined to either obtain better rates, or make its tariff lower than at present, so as to get a larger amount of freight, and in this way force the Union Pacific Road to accede to its demands. Prominent officials of the Union Pacific Road are in the City, and, it is said, will not make any arrangement more favorable to the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company than the old one. They also express themselves as determined to carry through freight to San Francisco as low as the rival company, and say that the rates will be reduced to a small nominal figure unless the Pacific Mail Company enters into a renewal of the old arrangement. Meetings of the directors of both companies will be held on Wednesday, when the matter will be settled in one way or the other.

A subcommittee of the Committee on National Finances met at the Produce Exchange yesterday to discuss measures for the relief of the national finances preparatory to the issue of a report on the matter by the committee. The committee adjourned without reaching any definite result.

THE NEW-BRUNSWICK STATE BANK.

An immense crowd was in attendance at the Middlesex Court of Oyer and Terminer at New-Brunswick yesterday, the occasion being the trial of R. N. Woodsworth, late President of the New-Brunswick Carpet Company for conspiring with Greenleaf W. Appleton, Cashier of the State Bank, to defraud that institution of $500,000. Woodsworth was arraigned on Tuesday last, and pleaded not guilty, and the trial was set down for yesterday at 10 o'clock. The prisoner was present with Hon. Leon Abbett, and C. B. Brooke, of New-York, as counsel, and soon after the opening of court the latter declared themselves ready to proceed. District Attorney Schenck interposed a motion for indefinite postponement, in support of which he said that witnesses of material interest to the State were absent, and, as they resided out of the State, it was at present impossible to compel their attendance. Presiding Justice Scudder declared the court to be without power to order a commencement of proceedings after a day of trial had been set in a cause until such cause was moved for trial by the prosecutor, consequently the matter would be in abeyance until the State was ready to proceed.

It is understood that the "material" witness whom the State is anxious to procure is Greenleaf W. Appleton, the defaulting cashier, and this belief is in a degree confirmed by an incident in the argument of counsel on the motion to postpone.

When District Attorney Schenck said that "material" witnesses on the part of the State were absent, Mr. Abbett asked him for the names of the witnesses, and whether they had appeared before the Grand Jury, and the prosecutor declined to answer. The Court instructed the prosecutor to give counsel for the defense two days' notice, if he decided to move the case during the present term, and added that if it was not brought to trial at this term, he would admit the defendant to bail in a reasonable amount.

The indictment being for conspiracy with Greenleaf W. Appleton, both must be convicted, or the conviction cannot stand.

THE HOBOKEN SAVINGS BANK.

Wm. Mott, the President of the State Bank of Newark, who was appointed by Chancellor Runyon to investigate the affairs of the Hoboken Savings Bank, has reported the liabilities of the bank as being $1,118,511 45, and the assets $1,062,222 20. As an offset to the excess of liabilities, which amount to $56,269 13, the subscriptions of depositors and others amount to $41,849. These subscriptions cannot be called in until $60,000 have been subscribed. It is understood that Mr. Mott has stated that the bank cannot be made solvent with less than $60,000.

A YOUNG THIEF.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Henry Law, of the firm of Henry Law & Co., dealers in cutlery, No. 72 Beekman street, called at the Second Precinct Station-house, in Beekman street, and stated to Sergt. Blair, who was in charge, that the firm was being robbed of numbers of revolvers, and that he had reason to suspect, from information, that the theft was being committed by some one of their employes. After hearing all that Mr. Law knew of the case, Sergt. Blair acquainted Detective Stilwell with the particulars, and both proceeded to work it up. Soon after, they received information that the robberies were committed by Henry Dicker, nineteen years of age, an employe of the firm, and residing at No. 47 Rose street. On being arrested and taken to the station-house, Dicker made a full confession in the presence of his father, and stated that he had taken six nickel-plated revolvers and a number of pocket-knives. Four of the revolvers he had given to one Max Moller, a boarder at his house, and an employe of his, (Dicker's) father, one to Otto Fitzer, of No. 53 Rose street, and one to Adolf Sibzaorf, a bar-tender for A. Horn, a saloon-keeper of No. 449 Pearl street, in whose possession one of the pocket-knives was found. Three more of the knives were found in the possession of Theodore Johnson, No. 198 Orchard street, who stated that he had purchased them from Max Moller. These parties were all arrested. Moller on being examined, stated that he had purchased the knives from the boy Dicker at twenty-five cents apiece, not being aware at the time that they were stolen goods. This Dicker emphatically denied, and stated that he had not received any money from Moller for the goods. Horn stated that the knife found on him was presented to him by Moller. At the conclusion of the investigation Dicker and Moller were committed, and the other discharged to appear as witnesses against Moller when called upon. Though it is not definitely known how much property was stolen by Dicker, the value of the recovered property amounts to about $45.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen met last evening, Alderman Clancy in the chair. After the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, a resolution, tendering a vote of thanks to Alderman Clancy, and the other officers of the board who have served during the past year, was unanimously adopted. Alderman Clancy returned thanks in a short and appropriate speech. A petition from the Commissioners of Charities praying to have a reduction in the $6,000 paid by them as water rates was refused on the ground that the charter prohibited any such reduction. On motion of Alderman Connolly, Mr. Charles Demorest was removed from the position of Superintendent of the Truants' Home. Alderman MacPherson, of the Fifteenth Ward, whose term in the board expires with this year, was appointed to succeed Mr. Demorest, who goes out of office on the 1st of February. The Gas Committee appointed to confer with the Presidents of the different gas companies with a view of having the price of gas reduced, reported progress. A resolution was passed, urging upon the members of the Legislature elect for Kings County the necessity of enacting a law authorizing the Common Council to enter into a contract with responsible parties to furnish the City with gas for a period not to exceed twenty years, at a rate not to exceed $2 per 1,000 feet, the party obtaining such contract not to have the right to sell it. After the transaction of some unimportant routine business the board adjourned.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

LECTURE BY MR. P. B. DU CHAILLU.

Last night Mr. P. B. Du Chaillu delivered one of the Galaxy series of lectures at Association Hall, his subject being "The Land of the Midnight Sun." In the course of his remarks he said: There is a country far away from our shores—far away toward the icy north. It is a glorious land, with bold and magnificent mountains; with deep, narrow, well-sheltered valleys, wild ravines, picturesque and lovely lakes, immense glaciers—the largest in Europe, and, perhaps, the largest in the world—immense forests of pine, birch, and fir trees, the solitude of which seem to sooth the turbulent spirit of man, countless rivulets, which in their flight toward the sea, fall in a thousand cascades, rivers and streams which rush into the chasms below in gigantic waterfalls that astonish the delighted beholder. In the north of that land the sun shines day and night in June, July, and part of August. At that period no stars are to be seen. The moon sheds no lustre upon the earth. The Summer is short. It is just long enough to give time to the wild flowers to bloom and fade away. Then cold winds blow and grass begins to look yellow and leaves begin to wither, and swallows and other birds fly toward the South; the moon shines once more, and at last there is no more sun to be seen. Then the heavens seems to be in a blaze of light. How many nights have I traveled miles and miles, and enjoyed the magnificent scenery and glorious climate of that country! It is the "Land of the Midnight Sun." I love these Scandinavians. I love these pleasant-hearted and blue-eyed people. I love their kindness, their honesty. There is no people in the world so good as this northern people of Europe. Churches are seen everywhere, and the church in that country is the grand stand-point. Schools also abound. Of course, they are not like our public schools, but, nevertheless, they are good schools. The people are Protestant and Lutheran. I had an idea before I went to Scandinavia, that it was a sort of wild country, having a population that was only half civilized, but that is a mistake. They all know how to read and write. In the public schools the pupils are obliged to learn French, English, and German. It is a good land—that "Land of the Midnight Sun"—and I am going to try to lead you into it. On a fine Summer's day I left Stockholm, which, by the way, is one of the most delightful and interesting cities in Europe. Toward mid-day we came to a place where we were going to get dinner. I came to a large hall in the midst of which was a table, on which was a very white table-cloth. The meat and vegetables were cooked, and I sat down expecting one of the servants to ask me what I was going to eat, when, to my astonishment, every man commenced to help himself. I ate also, and when I had finished the meal I expected to be asked for money. Nothing of the kind. When we had done we went to the counter, our word was trusted, we paid the cost (twenty-five cents) and then left. While I was in Stockholm I thought I would very much like to see the King. He came to the city two days after my arrival and received me in the most charming and agreeable manner. He asked me to spend the next day at his Summer palace, a few miles from Stockholm, and of course I gladly accepted the invitation. When I went there I saw no policemen, no soldiers, no servants, and when I entered the apartment in which the King was, I found him in his shirt sleeves engaged in painting. I then left to see the "midnight sun," and, to my astonishment, met an old gentleman of seventy-six, from Philadelphia, who was bound on a similar mission.

It was in the Summer, and there was no snow. After a time I got to the farms, and to my utter astonishment found that the cows were fed on raw fish. Then after a while I found that not only the cows, but the sheep and goats were fed on raw fish. Finally I reached Finland. The Fins are exceedingly agreeable people. Now and then I would come upon a church in the desert, as you might say, and there around the church was the grave-yard. No matter if you die 200 or 300 miles away, your people carry your body to that grave-yard to be buried there. I found the clergy well educated and exceedingly simple and amiable. Then I went on following that "midnight sun" days and days. Finally I reached the northern extremity of Europe, and what a grand finish it was to my journey. There stood that midnight sun and that Polar sea in all its stillness and beauty. At last I was obliged to leave it. I went to study the Norwegians. I found that three of my books had been translated into Norwegian and Swedish, and that the people knew me somewhat by name. I admired the simplicity of the rich, the modesty of the women, and the simplicity of the whole people. Never have I seen such honesty as I have experienced among the people there. The simplicity of manner among the rich surprised me. I remember being in a magnificent country-seat in the south of Sweden, owned by a man whose annual income from land was $15,000, and yet his wife daily appeared in a calico dress, with nothing in the shape of adornment except a velvet ribbon round her neck. The simplicity of their engagement rings is remarkable. Even the King would not think of giving more than a simple gold ring as an engagement ring. After marriage two rings are worn, and three when the lady has a family of children. The way to travel in Sweden is exceedingly pleasant. The roads are just as good as in Central Park. People fancy it is a long way to go to Sweden. It only takes twelve days. Go direct to London, and from there two boats a week leave for Christiana and Stockholm, the duration of the journey being about fifty or sixty hours. The more I knew the people the more I loved them. They are a grand, noble race—a good, steady, honest, law-abiding people, and I hope lots of them will come here.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Gen. John Gibbon, United States Army, is at the Glenham Hotel.

Senator A. H. Cragin, of New-Hampshire, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Judge J. G. Abbott, of Boston, and John F. Seymour, of Utica, are at the Brevoort House.

Hon. Joseph H. Sloss, member of Congress, of Alabama, and Capt. A. G. Clary, United States Navy, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Ex-Congressman John B. Alley, of Massachusetts, and Capt. H. W. Howgate, United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. C. D. MacDougall, member of Congress, of Auburn, N. Y.; Col. Sam Tate, of Memphis, Tenn., and Mayor Martin, of Wilmington, N. C., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Lot M. Morrill, of Maine; Hon. W. S. Herndon, member of Congress, and Hon. D. C. Giddings, member of Congress, of Texas, and Hon. W. H. Barnum, member of Congress, of Connecticut, are at the Windsor Hotel.

Hon. H. H. Hathorn, member of Congress, of Saratoga; Gen. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. Isaac R. Sherwood, member of Congress, and Gen. D. T. Casement, of Ohio; George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, and John F. Smyth, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

SCHOOL RECEPTION.

A very pleasant incident of the holidays took place in the form of a reception to the scholars attending Carlisle Institute for young ladies and children, at No. 134 East Fifty-sixth street, last evening. The pupils and their young friends, to the number of about sixty persons, were present and spent the evening in singing, instrumental music, recitations and dancing, the entertainment concluding with refreshments and the distribution of prizes of merit by the Principal. Of those participating in the intellectual portion of the entertainment, were Miss Hattie E. Smith, who delivered the opening piece, and Miss Grace W. Schartz the closing. Dialogues were spoken by Misses Schartz, Smith, Huse, and Dix, and by Masters O'Donohue and Kelso. Santa Claus was present in the person of Master Joseph O'Donohue, and single pieces of prose or poetry were recited by Misses Gertie and Rosie Morrison, Grace W. Schartz, Hattie E. Smith, Myra L. Dix, Carrie Huse, Carrie Smith, Alta Stearns, Josie Hauser, Sarah Hauser, Mollie Hauser, Jennie L. Smith, Lettie O'Donohue, and little Eva Winchell. The entire entertainment was such as to impress the pupils and their friends with pleasant memories.

THE NEW PARADE-GROUND.

Judge Brady yesterday appointed William C. Traphagan, William A. Seaver, and John McClave Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment for laying out the new parade-ground. The ground is bounded by One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street, Tenth and Sherman avenues, and King's Bridge road to the Harlem River.

THE BRENNAN CONTEMPT CASE.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded when Judge Daniels took his seat on the bench at 10:15 o'clock yesterday morning, as it was generally expected that action would be taken on the order to show cause served on Sheriff Brennan, in respect of Genet's escape from custody. Messrs. Burrill and Vanderpoel, as counsel for the Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff Shields, both of whom were in attendance, intimated that the preparation of their case was incomplete, and that they wished for a postponement. Judge Daniels readily granted an extension of time, and the proceedings were by common consent adjourned for a week.

THE WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLICE.

Inspectors Walling and McDermott made a tour through Westchester County yesterday, with the view of surveying the accommodations for the Municipal Police, in anticipation of the annexation of the Westchester District to the present Police Department. The Inspectors made quite an extended survey of the district, and visited the Station-houses at Tremont and Morrisania and the sub-station at Kings' Bridge. It will be understood that the survey of the Inspectors was not for the purpose of deciding whether any new Police Districts should be formed in the annexed territory, but simply whether the accommodations in the stations at present used by the Westchester Police would be sufficiently commodious for the force to be detailed there after the annexation. In the station-house at Morrisania, the men have no sleeping accommodations at present, the portion of the Town Hall exclusive of that now occupied by the Police being used by the Town Supervisors and Tax Commissioners. When annexation is completed, these offices being declared obsolete, the space now occupied by them, and which is amply sufficient for the purpose, will no doubt be appropriated for the use of the Police. The station-house at Tremont will accommodate twenty men, and will be sufficient for the purpose. The substation at Kingsbridge will accommodate six men, and, in the opinion of the Inspectors, will amply suffice for the needs of the department.

CELEBRATION BY THE TEMPLAR LODGE OF PERFECTION.

The festival of St. John was celebrated last evening by the Templar Lodge of Perfection, Ancient and Accepted Rite, at the Church of the Disciples, in Madison avenue, corner of Forty-fifth street. This order have adopted as their patron St. John the Baptist, and on the 27th of December in every succeeding year they celebrate their anniversary with becoming dignity; but as the 27th fell this year on Saturday, they very judiciously postponed the celebration until last evening, so as to give business men of the Masonic Order an opportunity of attending. At 8 o'clock the magnificent edifice, which is capable of accommodating over 2,000 people, was densely thronged. The proceedings opened by an overture by the Ninth Regiment Band, under the leadership of Major D. L. Downing; then followed the grand march, or entrée of officers. The festival was presided over by Mr. C. T. McClenachan, Grand Master, who, in a few choice remarks, explained the objects which the institution of Masonry had in view. Its idea was to unite all their brothers in one unbroken and unbreakable bond of fellowship, and for their guiding mottoes they kept always in view the three cardinal virtues, faith, hope, and charity. The Grand Master next introduced to the audience the Grand Chaplain, Grand Captain of the Guard, the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, &c., all of whom made brief speeches, in which they too briefly reviewed the position which Masonry occupied among the secret societies of the world, and each in turn reiterated the fact that they always had faith, hope, and charity in view. Prayer was then offered up by Rev. Charles H. Hall, after which came the quartet, "Sweet and Low," which was beautifully rendered, this in turn being followed by a ballad, "The Storm," which was done ample justice to by Miss Sallie Barron. Several other pieces were, in like manner, beautifully rendered, after which Rev. George H. Hepworth delivered a brief address. After the performance of some further music, vocal and instrumental, the audience were dismissed with a blessing.

SEVEN CHILDREN RESCUED FROM DROWNING.

About 4:30 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, an intense excitement was occasioned in the upper part of the old Sixth Ward of Jersey City, caused by a report, which spread rapidly, that a number of children that had been playing on the ice on Mill Creek, on the meadows, near the head of Seventh street, had broken through, and that several were drowned. In a few minutes a large crowd, principally women and children, had gathered, and as they saw children struggling in the water or being taken out apparently lifeless, became almost frantic. Fortunately, two young men named John Lynch and John Masterson, living in the vicinity, were soon on the spot, and the water at that point being about twelve feet deep they procured planks to lay upon the ice, when they succeeded in bringing all of the drowning children, seven in number, to the shore, all more or less exhausted, one or two probably beyond recovery. Their names are Maria Nugent, aged seven years, daughter of Peter Nugent, not expected to live; Andy McCue, Willie McCue, Bridget McCue, (the latter in a precarious condition,) Katy Lawless, Helen McGarvin, and Bridget Riley.

METHODIST PREACHERS.

The Methodist ministers met yesterday morning at the Mission Rooms, No. 805 Broadway. After the usual preliminary devotional exercises, Rev. Dr. Reed made a very elaborate statement of the affairs of the Methodist missions in Germany, holding that the mission was a great success, although considerable opposition had been encountered. He also spoke at length of the good work of the Evangelical Alliance. Rev. E. O. Haven, Ex-President of the Northwestern University, replied very forcibly to the main points of Dr. Reed's remarks on the Evangelical Alliance, saying that the Alliance was called at random, and devoted to the reading of compositions and making addresses. He proposed ecclesiastical arbitration as a means of settling denominational quarrels. Rev. Dr. Reed then combatted the argument of his opponent.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

During the last week ten theatres and public halls were inspected as follows: Booth's, Bryant's, Metropolitan, Niblo's, Broadway, Olympic, Fifth Avenue, Union Square, Germania, and Steinway Hall, and no violation of section 29 of the Building law is reported. The use of camp-stools in the aisles of the Union Square Theatre has been discontinued. The following-named hotels and lodging houses have been inspected: Dey Street House Stevens House, Sweeny's Hotel, Lenox House, New England Hotel, and American Hotel. Two factories have been inspected, both of which are reported as provided with proper fire safeguards.

BOND FORGERIES.

Attachments having been granted heretofore in the matter of A. Obrig & Co. and Saunders and Hardenburgh against Andrew L. Roberts et al., in the matter of the bond forgeries of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company and the New-York Central Railroad Company, amounting in the aggregate to $55,000, a motion was heard yesterday before Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court, to vacate and set aside the same. After argument of counsel, W. Wirt Hewett and Fullerton for plaintiffs, and Samuel Hirsch and others for defendants, the motions were denied with costs to the plaintiffs in each case.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.

De Laplate Wriley, a sign-painter, sixty-four years old, was found dead yesterday morning on the fourth floor of No. 4 Cortlandt street. He had been employed there by I. Washburne, sign-painter, occupying the third and fourth floors. Wriley, from the appearances of the case, stabbed himself in the left breast with a pen-knife, which was found on the third floor, and then walked up to the fourth floor, where he died. He was for the past five or six years more or less deranged in reference to spiritualism, and had made several attempts on his life. Coroner Keenan held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict of suicide while insane.

"ALBION SOCIETY."

A society has been organized in this City entitled the "Albion Society," which seeks to promote social intercourse among, and general benefit and protection of, Englishmen in America. The objects principally aimed at by the society are:

1. To form a society of Englishmen for mutual association and protection, of which a moderate subscription shall constitute membership. 2. To found a benevolent branch of the same to assist, as far as possible, deserving Englishmen in distress. 3. To establish a bureau for the purpose of affording Englishmen every necessary information and assistance in procuring employment, and also to establish a reliable medium of communication between employers of labor and deserving Englishmen, who are willing and anxious to toil faithfully for an honest livelihood.

THE WORKING MEN.

A meeting of a German Working Men's Association for the Seventeenth Ward was held at the New-York Assembly Rooms, corner First street and Second avenue, last night, when the projected "Rent act," providing for a suspension of house-rents until the 1st of May, by legislative enactment, was discussed and approved. A plan was also proposed to effect a reduction in rents of twenty-five per cent.

GERMAN PROPERTY-OWNERS.

A meeting of the German Property-Owners and Taxpayers' Association of the Seventeenth Ward was held, at the German School in Fourth street, last night, when an executive committee was formed, whose object is to superintend the distribution of funds collected in aid of the unemployed poor of the district. The Association expects to raise several thousand dollars during each of the next three months.

EXTRADITION CASE.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning the proceedings in relation to the dismissal of the extradition writ issued by Gov. Dix to hand over Joel Lawrence to the Michigan authorities, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud, was postponed until next Monday.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

"Eli Perkins" lectures at Association Hall this evening.

Judge Brady yesterday reduced the bail of Palmi Goodwin, charged with arson, from $5,000 to $2,500.

Prof. Hartz and Dr. Colton will combine the attractions of magic and laughing-gas at Robinson Hall this evening.

Dr. Wm. F. Thoms lectured on "The Law of Storms," at the New-York Nautical School, No. 92 Madison street, last evening.

The Craft robbery case and the Harlem boiler explosion case were laid before the Grand Jury yesterday, but both were adjourned without being acted upon.

Chas. Roche, of No. 21 Chrystie street, fell through the hatchway of the building No. 153 Centre street, and was seriously injured about the head and body.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $1,212,314 03, and the payments $4,325,262 74. The balance in the City Treasury Dec. 27 was $3,273,443.

John De Coster, aged fifty-nine, of Sixty-fifth street and Tenth avenue, attempted to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the left side with a pocket-knife, but did not succeed in inflicting a serious wound.

The Literary Society of St. Francis Xavier's Church will give a literary exhibition this evening, in the College Hall, West Sixteenth street, the proceeds to be applied to the new St. Francis Xavier's Church.

Mr. Frank Beard delivered a lecture last evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, at St. John's Methodist Episcopal Church, Fifty-third street, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

Sir Charles Hartley, an eminent English engineer, will to-day accompany Commissioner Van Nort and Chief Engineer Tracy, of the Department of Public Works, on a tour of inspection of the public works under the charge of the department.

At the annual election for officers of Mount Sinai Hospital on Saturday last the following gentlemen were elected: President, E. B. Hart: Vice President, L. Talman; Treasurer, L. May; Directors, Haranson H. Gilleman, S. Sommerich, Julius J. Lyons, S. Turner, A. Hallgarten.

Prof. Orton, of Vassar College, arrived in the Pacific steam-ship Colon yesterday, having completed his second expedition across South America. His route was up the Amazon, over the Peruvian Andes, and thence down to Lake Titicaca. He brings home a large and valuable collection of specimens.

The children of the Veteran Mission Sunday-school of St. George's Church, in East Nineteenth street, near First avenue, had their annual Christmas festival last evening. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., Rev. Dr. Hall, and others, and the usual supply of gifts distributed to the children.

Thomas P. Ramsdell, of Newburg, N. Y., has recently made a valuable contribution to the Department of Parks of a fine pair of Kerry cattle, imported by him from Ireland. The bull "Paddy" and the cow "Kathleen" are respectively four and five years of age, and are no doubt the smallest pair of cattle of their age in America.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday Wm. Leach pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon, and was sent to State Prison for three years and six months. Counsel for George Lockwood, indicted for having burglarious implements in his possession, moved to quash the indictment, on the ground that it was defective. The court took the papers and reserved decision.

At a conference of the Friends of Temperance on the 21st inst. in the parlors of the Young Men's Christian Association, a resolution was adopted thanking the ladies of Washington, including the wives of the President and his Cabinet, for their promise not to offer intoxicating drinks to their guests on New-Years Day, and imploring the ladies of this and other cities to set the same example.

Judge Robinson, in the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, denied a mandamus to compel payment of $250 claimed by Archibald J. Fullerton as sergeant at arms of the joint committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Supervisors for the examination of the financial affairs of the City. The Judge holds the appointment of the claimant to the service for which he sought pay to have been without authority.

The Sunday-schools of St. Mark's, in the Bowery, celebrated the Feast of Holy Innocents by a musical festival Sunday afternoon. There are some 900 children in these schools, and under the leadership of Mr. J. T. Mygatt they sang a series of carols, which greatly delighted the congregation. Addresses were delivered by the Rector, Rev. Dr. Rylance, and Rev. Mr. McNulty. Mr. G. B. Hendrickson is Superintendent of the parish, and Mr. M. A. Gilbert of the Mission Sunday-schools.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. Thomas Nast lectures on "Caricature and Caricaturing," at Plymouth Church, this evening.

The fifth public rehearsal or matinée of the Brooklyn Philharmonic Society will take place on Tuesday next.

Wm. Demming, charged with assaulting Capt. Bourne, of the Second Precinct, was yesterday held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

John Steble, of North Henry street, was fined $50 and sent to the Penitentiary for six months by Justice Eames yesterday, on a charge of brutally beating his step-daughter.

The Board of City Works, yesterday, finally passed upon the apportioning of the assessment levied for the construction of the Gowanus sewers in District No. 29. The assessment amounts to $152,778 60.

The coal-barge Upland will, it is said by those employed on the work, be raised from the water in front of the Brooklyn Navy-yard Dry-dock, by this evening. Immediately on the removal of the obstruction the Arapiles will be floated out, take on her armament, and sail for Cuba.

The Chairman of the committee of the Supervisors charged with investigating the alleged frauds in the Coroners' office, will, it is said, report to the board this afternoon that while no actual frauds have been discovered, gross irregularities exist, and a very loose manner of holding inquests has been practiced by the Coroners.

The following significant notice has been posted up in the Clerk's Office of the County Court-house: "Profane cursing and swearing. To whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that persons cursing and swearing profanely in this office will be dealt with according to law. See article 6 of chapter 22, volume 2, revised statutes, State of New-York."

Support for nine beds in St. John's Hospital, on Atlantic avenue, have been subscribed for by the following churches: St. Mary's, St. Mark's, St. Luke's, St. James', St. Peter's, Grace Church on the Heights, Holy Trinity, St. Ann's on the Heights, and the Church of the Messiah. The daughters of Ex-Gov. King subscribe $3,000 to endow a bed in memory of their mother.

STATEN ISLAND.

The ferry-boat Westfield has again been placed upon the Staten Island Ferry, in charge of a new pilot, the former one having resigned his position after the stranding of the boat upon a shoal during the recent fogs.

The Staten Island Railway Company have been beaten by the Staten Island North Shore Ferry Company in securing the new ferry slip, adjoining the one now occupied by them, the well-known site of the old barge office at Whitehall.

Mr. H. E. Jacob, the son-in-law of Capt. Holbrook, who attempted suicide in the First Precinct Station-house, at Stapleton, last Saturday, states that the reports that Mrs. Holbrook claimed to be a clairvoyant, and that she was inordinately jealous of her husband, are untrue, and that the false statements were made by a malicious enemy of Mrs. Holbrook.

Mr. Cocroft, the Superintendent of the Government works at Forts Wadsworth and Tompkins, at Clifton, says he has about 100 men at present employed, including mechanics and laborers, and twenty-four horses and carts, but he thinks that at the beginning of January operations will be suspended for the present, as the work is not pressing, and the appropriation has run low.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The steamer Chrystenah has discontinued her trips between New-York and Peekskill for the season.

The Good Templars of White Plains have organized a "Cold Water Temple," for boys and girls over eight years of age.

A boy named Casper Macy, whose parents reside in Concord avenue, East Morrisania, was kicked by a horse on Sunday, and died shortly afterward. Coroner Miller was called yesterday to hold an inquest in the case.

Mr. Constable, of the firm of Arnold & Constable, has sold his fine country seat at Orienta, town of Mamaroneck, for $45,000, and Mr. David Jardine, the architect, has commenced the erection of a model villa at Larchmont.

Mr. Elias Dusenberry, Supervisor of the town of East Chester, is lying in a critical condition. An eminent New-York physician who attended him on Sunday expressed an opinion that he cannot possibly survive his present illness, and that his end is near at hand.

The Board of Supervisors of Westchester County have appointed Messrs. Close & Robertson attorneys and counselors of the board in all matters growing out of the annexing the towns of Morrisania, West Farms, and Kingsbridge to the City and County of New-York.

Henry Conlon and Patrick McCue were arrested yesterday and detained to await the result of the investigation commenced by Coroner Miller in regard to the mysterious death of Mary Scott, infant of Mrs. Ellen Scott. The two men named were in the company of Mrs. Scott on the afternoon of the childs' death, which is supposed to have been caused by foul play.

NEW-JERSEY.

A car laden with wheat was backed off the Pennsylvania Railroad trestle-works yesterday, and falling to the ground, was entirely wrecked.

Notwithstanding the number of charitable societies in Jersey City, the Overseer of the Poor last week gave relief to over 700 families—an increase of forty per cent.

On Sunday the congregation of the First Baptist Church of New-Brunswick subscribed $8,005 to pay a debt of $8,000 contracted for repairs to the church building during the year.

There are 1,400 children in New-Brunswick between the ages of five and eighteen years who do not attend school. The total number of children in the city between those ages is 4,675.

Philip O'Callaghan was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, on a charge of having stolen $43 worth of clothing from Edward J. Barry, a contractor, with whom he boarded.

A man named John Black, residing in Bayonne, while suffering from a fit of temporary insanity, hung himself in a barn, on Sunday last, with suicidal intent, but was cut down in time to save his life.

In the Hudson County Court of Sessions yesterday, the second trial of Alonzo E. Kimball, for alleged complicity in causing the death of Ida M. Vail, was set down for Feb. 3. Jonathan Dixon, Jr., was substituted in place of James Chapman as counsel for Kimball.

Judge Hoffman, in the Hudson County Sessions, yesterday, sent James H. Ryan to the State Prison for eighteen months, for having stolen some ropes from the canal-boat Starlight; Leabold Traulner, for grand larceny, for one year; Patrick Brennan, for grand larceny, eighteen months, and Chas. Curtis, for burglary, for three years.

Martin Maloney, a lad fourteen years of age, was struck by an outward-bound Morris and Essex train, while crossing the track, at Hoboken, yesterday morning, and injured so badly that he died within a few minutes. In his effort to avoid one train, he stepped directly in front of the one that killed him. He was removed to the residence of his parents, on Jefferson street.

Robert Burrows, a fireman, and a blacksmith named Jones, both in the employ of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, became engaged in an altercation at a hotel in Flemington on Christmas eve. Jones fell to the ground and sustained injuries from which he died on Friday. The dispute arose over a hat, at a ball at the Junction Hotel. Burrows has been arrested, and is held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

[Advertisement.]

A GIFT OF 1874.—Furs for the wife or daughter and a Hat for the husband or son are useful holiday gifts, and they can be advantageously procured at either of the KNOX's stores, No. 212 Broadway, in the Prescott House, and Fifth Avenue Hotel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:24 | Sun sets.......4:41 | Moon sets..4:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:26 | Gov. Island...5:15 | Hell Gate.....6:37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Dec. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Life Brigade, (Br.,) Gray, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nelson, (Br.,) Scott, London, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.; Humboldt, (Ger.,) Bleneh, Antwerp, C. Rammelsberg & Co.; Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Read, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Hatteras, Earnest, Richmond and City Point, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Barks Rebecca Caruana, Johnson, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Lydia, (Br.,) Townshend, Genoa, Slocovich & Co.; Mary Falconer, (Br.,) Richard, Bristol, Eng., Snow & Burgess; Magdala, (Br.,) Brough, Gloucester, Eng., Sweetland & Bowring.

Brigs Belle Walters, (Br.,) Edgett, London, Eagle & Blakeslee; Insulan, (Norw.,) Christensen, Santander, Funch, Edye & Co.

Schrs. Senhora des Ares, (Portu.,) De Silva, Viauna, Port., L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Ida Birdsall, Johnson, Baracoa, E. Sanchez y Dolz; S. S. Middleton, Boonner, Cape Hayti, I. R. Staples & Co.; H. S. Mailer, Wines, Galveston, E. M. Stackpole & Co.; A. B. Perry, Looker, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray & Co.; Ricardo Barros, Newton, Havana, B. J. Wenberg.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Great Western, (Br.,) Stamper, Bristol, Eng., Dec. 6, with mdse. and 50 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons. Had fine weather.

Steam-ship Colon, Conner, Aspinwall Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans Dec. 20, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Baker.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans Dec. 21, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Manken, Vera Cruz Dec. 17 via Havana 24th, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship Lord Strathnairn, (of Liverpool,) Sinclair, Calcutta and Sand Heads Sept. 8, with mdse. to Charles L. Wright & Co.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Ship Industry, Reed, of and from London 41 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Cleopatra, (Aust.,) Druscovich, Rotterdam 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Ship Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, London and Isle of Wight, 61 ds., with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Sir Robert Peel, Larrabee, London, Nov. 3, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; is anchored on the bar.

Bark Zacharias, (Swed.,) Lindberg, London 58 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Dec. 6, Augustaf Johansen, seaman, aged twenty years, a native of Sweden, fell from the main rigging overboard, and was drowned.

Bark Braze, (Norw.,) Swensen, Plymouth, E, 62 ds., in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Whitehall, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Priest, Trieste 70 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co. Gibraltar, Nov. 19, took the southern passage. Dec. 10, lat. 25 25, lon. 34 58, spoke brig S. P. Smith, from Malaga, for New-York.

Bark Dorina, (Aust.,) Velcich, Rotterdam 53 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Marnquita, (Ital.,) Revello, Rotterdam 63 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seagar.

Bark Madre and Figli, (Aust.,) Scarpati, Leghorn 68 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mathilde, (Norw.,) Nielson, Pernambuco 41 ds., with sugar to Johnstone, Perry & Co.

Bark Lugia Rose, (Ital.,) Casta, Bremen 70 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Auguste, (Ital.,) Stinga, Catania 82 ds., with sulphur to order.

Bark Albion, (Norw.,) Bruland, Bremen 84 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Boretta and Cogho, (Ital.,) Gardella, Queenstown 51 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Brig Temi, (Aust.,) Sterk, Smyrna 75 ds., with licorice root to J. C. McAndrews—vessel to Slocovich & Co.

Brig M. B. Nickerson, (of Parrsborough, N. S.,) Kirkpatrick, Long Island, Bahamas, 17 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to D. R. De Wolfe.

Brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Malaga 60 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig F. J. Henderson, (of Boston,) Henderson, Buenos Ayres, 51 ds., with hides and wool to J. H. Winchester. Nov. 24, lat. 24 S., lon. 34 30, spoke bark Jas. Ives, from Montreal, for Buenos Ayres.

Brig Johanna, Petersen, Konigsberg 79 ds., with rags to Toel, Rose & Co.—vessel to Hand & Swan.

Brig G. M. Jones, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) Dean, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Dunscomb & Frith.

Schr. F. G. Davis, (of Harwich,) Doane, Mayaguez, P. R., 14 ds., with oranges to J. T. Pearsall.

Schr. C. W. Alcott, French, Virginia.

Schr. E. B. Wharton, Hardcastle, Virginia, with oak timber to Jno. W. Russell—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Annie V. Bergen, Thompson, Brunswick, Ga., 16 ds., with yellow pine lumber to Van Brunt & Bro. The A. V. B. is bound to Port Jefferson.

WIND—Sunset, moderate, S. W.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Arr. steam-ships Norman, from Philadelphia; General Whitney, from New-York.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 29.—Arr. steamer John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; schr. Helen M. Simmons, from Myragone.

Below—Brig Elsie, from Fayal.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 29.—Arr. steamer South Carolina, from New-York; schr. J. J. Moore, from Boston, with damage to sail and rigging. Sld. schr. M. M. Mangham, for the West Indies.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 29.—Passed in for Richmond, brig Magenta, from Windsor; brig Aquidneck, from New-York. Passed out, brig W. H. Tucker, for Cuba; Schr. J. N. Gamewell, for Marseilles; brig Clara J. Adams, for Cuba; bark Ada J. Bonner, for Rio.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Dec. 29.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Svalen, from Londonderry. The United States steam-ship Powhatan has passed up to the Norfolk Navy-yard.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 27.—Sld. steam-ship Knickerbocker, Gager, New-York.

Dec. 28.—Arr. steam-ship Geo. Cromwell, Crawford, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The steam-ship Juniata, from New-Orleans and Havana, arr. last evening, and the steam-ship Abbot, from Liverpool, arr. to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Dec. 29.—Arr. steam-ship Indiana, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 29.—Arr. steam-ship Zodiac, from New-York; barks Torryburn, from Montevideo; Mary A. Marshall, from Buenos Ayres; Sea Gem, from Cape de Verdes; schr. W. G. Mosebv, from Boston. Cld., ships Cameo, for Liverpool; Joe Milberry, for Havre; bark M. and E. Cann, for Liverpool; schrs. Stephen Duval, for Cork or Falmouth; Taylor and Mathias, for Jacksonville. The survey held on the bark Magnet recommends that she come up to the city for further examination.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Dec. 29.—Arr. brigs Varnum H. Hill, from Port Johnson, for Boston; Louisa A. Johnson, Port Johnson, for Boston. Schr. John Slusman, in going out of the harbor this morning, got in contact with the schr. Wm. R. Page, of Eastport, (before reported,) and carried away some of her head gear. The Wm. R. Page was at anchor, and had nine stanchions on the port side broken, mainsail split to pieces, started and broke chain plates, broke main gaff, tore mainsail badly, started bends, and received other damage.

Sld. brig Varnum H. Hill; schrs. Dreadnaught, (Br.,) Ellen H. Gott, Tennessee, Annie Bliss, S. P. Brown, K. C. Rankin, George Nevenger, Emma J. Shanks, (Br.,) Silver-heels, Empress, Franklin, Exchange, Laura, Mountain Laurel, John Boynton, Addie Ryerson, James H. Depaty, Northern Light, Alex. Young, Agnes, Mary Louisa, T. Benedict, M. J. Laughton, George Amos, Leander A. Knowles, Alpha, C. P. Gerrish, John Slusman, Fredie Walter, Cora Morrison, Tosser, Viola, P. L. Smith, Pacific Ocean, Belle, and Nellie Burns.

10 A. M.—Wind S. W., moderate, clear.

FOREIGN PORTS.

ASPINWALL, Dec. 21.—Arr., Dec. 8, steam-ship Moltke, from Savanilla; 9th, steam-ship Elbe, from Jamaica; 10th, schr. Minnie S. Lord, from Baltimore; 11th, schr. John Middleton, Jr., from Cape Henlopen; 12th, schr. Katie, from Port Limon; 12th, brig Schula, from Pensacola; 13th, brig N. Stowes, from Greytown, and steam-ship Colon, from New-York; 15th, bark Lady Agnes Duff, from London, and schr. Louisa, from Porto Bello; 16th, schr. Diermontie, from Cartagena; 17th, steam-ship American, from Liverpool; 18th, steam-ship Larne, from Savanilla, and steam-ship Deserade, from do.; 19th, steam-ship Elbe, from Greytown; 20th, steam-ship Lotboringa, from Hamburg.

Sld. Dec. 8, steam-ship Acapulco, for New-York; 9th, steam-ship Moltke, for St. Thomas; 10th, steam-ship California, for Savanilla; 11th, steam-ship Elbe, for Port Lemon and Greytown; 15th, schr. Lorine, for Pensacola; 16th, brig N. Stowes, for New-York; 17th, steam-ship Desirade, for Jamaica; 18th, brig Ecliptique, for Greytown; and schr. John Midleton, Jr., for Serena Island.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Lord Strathnairn, Nov. 18, lat. 13 S., lon. 10 W., spoke bark Adolph, (Ger.,) from Colombo, for Havre, 59 ds.; Dec. 13, lat. 23 N., lon. 57 W., steamer Tagus, bound S. W.; Dec. 15, a German bark, showing letters M. B. K. W., from Antwerp, for New-York, all well; Dec. 17, at midnight, a large three-masted steamer bound S. W.; had to keep away 1 hour to cross our bow; Dec. 19, brig Premia, (Span.,) steering S. E.

By bark Lugia Rose—Dec. 22, lat. 34 41, lon. 73 04, spoke bark Appia, (Norw.,) from Stavanger, for New-York.

By ship Eliza Shaw—Dec. 4, lat. 5.05 N., lon. 38 08 W., spoke ship Rock City, (Br.,) from Buenos Ayres, for New-Orleans, 24 ds. out; 5th, no lat., &c., ship Frank Flint, (Br.,) from Calcutta, for New-York.

By brig Johanna—Dec. 17, off Hatteras, spoke brig Myromus, from Malaga, for New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—The following vessels have sld. for American ports: N. B. Palmer, W. G. Putnam, Esau, Prosperite, Lady Dufferin, Aukathor, Cetrete, and Drugi Dubrovacki.

The following vessels from American ports arr. out on Saturday: John Bertram, T. J. Southard, Martha Edmonds, Francis P. Sage, Armand, Adrien, Alice Cooper, and Venus.

The following vessels from American ports arr. out on Sunday: Vittoria, Tridente, Louise, Monte Tabor, Dei, and Eutella.

The following vessels from American ports arr. out on Monday: Comet, Lieutenant Maury, and Milo.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—The National Line Steam-ship Greece, Capt. Thomas, from New-York, Dec. 18, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

The Cunard Line steam-ship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York Dec. 18, arr. here at 2 o'clock Sunday morning, and proceeded for Liverpool.

PLYMOUTH, Eng., Dec. 29.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Thuringia, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Dec. 18, for Hamburg, touched here yesterday.

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